The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50

THE UNWELCOME GUEST.

The lights are lit, the chimney glows,
The board is laden with the best,
And evergreens the high walls deck
In expectation of a guest.
The maiden wears a snow-white rose
In shining braids of silken hair;
The matron's face is lit with smiles
To greet the guest expected there.

Along the turnpike's devious way,
Across the swift and dangerous ford,
The jaded steed his rider bears,
Obedient to the slightest word;
His iron hoofs upon the night,
Ring out a harsh, discordant tune,
His streaming mane shakes in the wind,
His wild eye wonders at the moon.

The hours go by, the clock ticks loud,
The fire has lost its former glow;
The wine still waits the stranger's lip,
The flickering lights burn dim and low;
The matron's smile has passed away,
The master nods within his chair,
And faded is the snow-white flower
The maiden wore to grace her hair.

A knock sounds at the castle gates,
That to the summons open wide,
And through the halls a stranger stalks,
With lofty mein and haughty stride—
Not the fair guest for whom they looked,
For whom the maiden graced her hair,
But one of other name and blood,
A visitor unwelcome there.

The board is laden with the best,
Yet has the wine a bitter taste;
Untouched the costly meats are passed,
The mellow fruit is left to waste;
No smile is on the matron's lip,
No love is in the maiden's eye;
The master sits with sullen brow,
In silence as the hours go by.

Perchance we all have sometimes been
Unwelcome guests beside some hearth,
And shadowed by our presence there
Each show of gladness and of mirth.
The formal word, the chilling tone,
The slight forced smile, what tales they tell!
How happy seems the parting hour,
When at the last we say "Farewell!"

GOING TO SLEEP.

Come hither, my baby, my darling,
My lily, my wonderful rose!
The white bosomed flowers in the garden
Begin their soft petals to close;
The bees have gone home from the clover,
The swallows are under the eaves,
And down in the orchard the robin
Broods over her nest in the leaves.

Come baby, my beauty, my darling!
Your eyes are heavy with sleep;
Your little red mouth has grown silent,
And scarcely its laughter can keep;
Lay off the white robes from your shoulders,
Unclasp the small shoes from your feet—
O, daintiest blossom of Eden,
I kiss you, my lily, my sweet!

Do you feel the cool wind coming softly,
And see the young moon in the sky?
The clouds sailing over the sunset,
The bats flitting silently by?
Do you hear how the cattle are lowing
Along the green lane by the hill?
And the brook running over the pebbles,
With music that never is still?

Now hush while I sing to you, baby,
A song of the angels above,
That come on invisible pinions
To watch over the children they love.
So all through your beautiful dreaming
The voice of your mother shall creep,
Lest hearing the harpings celestial,
Your soul should fly homeward in sleep!

LIFE FOR A SONG.

An Incident in the Career of Sontag

BY MRS FAIRFIELD.

[With the outlines of the following story the public is already acquainted. I have the author's word that the details, for which he could furnish authentic data, have never yet appeared in print. I give the incident, as nearly as I can recall, in his own language.]

Fifty years ago to-night, the "Divine Sontag"—Europe's ever accepted Capricci (Lyric) and veritable *La Diva*—stood upon the boards of *La Scala*. It was a night of wondrous triumph for the Milanese, for long had the battle raged and desperate between the triple operatic powers of Rome, Naples and Milan, ere the palm of victory had been awarded to the latter.

My professional duties had detained me late (I was a young, struggling M. D. in Milan at the time), and I entered the theatre but as the air shook with the wondrous applause elicited by Sontag's rendering of *Ah! Non Credea*, in the Sonambula. I was especially disappointed to have missed that aria—to me the gem of the entire opera. But who could deem themselves ill used if in time for the *Gunuger*; so mentally thankful it was no worse, I made my way to my seat—one, fortunately, very near the stage; and had taken it and was bowing to some English friends seated in the boxes adjacent, ere the wild tumult of applause had ceased to deafen my ears, or the floral tributes to be enthusiastically showered at the lady's feet.

One wreath, remarkable for its singular beauty, I remember, composed of some deftly woven, strange, red exotics, caught my gaze as I turned toward the stage, in the act of its descent. An instant more it caught my hand as well; for, unintentionally, in the act of turning, hat in hand, the latter struck it, thereby swerving it from its original destination, directly into my own grasp. A moment more I stood the centre of attraction in my immediate sphere, bending forward with what grace I might, in *propria persona*, offering it to Sontag. The kindly gracious smile with which she received it will probably dwell on my memory as long as ought earthly. Verily, its remembrance thrills me with a strange sense of pleasure, even upon fifty years' recall.

The graceful figure, in its slender beauty, yet bent before me, the crimson wreath lightly resting against her breast, when a second one, accurately dropped from above, literally crowned Armena as she stood. It was a deft trick, and one which immediately called forth the delighted appreciation of the audience.

The building absolutely *rocked* with the vibration caused by the second burst of sudden ecstatic acclamation.

One odd feature of the incident immediately struck me, viz: that the second wreath upon the prima donna's head was an exact duplicate of the blood-red crown upon her bosom, and which I had presented not an instant before. I had scarcely had time to note this coincidence, and the lady casting her hurried eyes appreciatively in my direction, was in the act of bowing a second graceful obeisance to the complimentary wreath, raising it as she did so to her lips, when the beautiful face paled suddenly, the limbs contracted sharply, and she fell writhing in convulsions, almost into the very foot-lights at my feet!

In an hour the mystery was out, an all Milan knew that *both wreaths were poisoned!*

To this day, the music-mad Milanese remember the dreary horror of that night. A week later, all Europe learned it, and at this day it is the property of the world. The facts were these: A jealous rival, distanced alike in love as fame, by the peerless favorite interpolated the role of the Borgia into the opera. Providentially, with but partial success.

A week later, Sontag, perfectly recovered, sang at the San Carlo, and a month had barely elapsed ere the echoes of La Scala again awoke to her divine forgiveness.

A sudden case of suicide called me from my bed, immediately upon my retirement, the night of the "Floral Murder," as we of Milan dubbed the abortive catastrophe. My patient was a young and beautiful woman—a singer,—one of Milan's favorites prior to the arrival of the present idol. Its cause, a dual one—envy and malice, rooted in maddening jealousy.

By a marvelous interposition, death was not the immediate result: my patient lingered, on for hours—nay days;—three and even four in number—actually passed in life for a woman literally *stabbed through the heart.*

I had of course forbidden the least possible excitement. Life of course was utterly hopeless, but life should be saved as long, I determined, as human skill could fan the vital spark. All Milan, professional, was in attendance, but I, having received the earliest call, was considered the ruling medical authority. It was on the afternoon of the fourth day, and I was hurrying from other calls back into this wondrous patient's room, that I was arrested by such strains of entrancing melody, that with my hand upon the door-knob, in the act of hurrying out, I paused to listen. "Oh! it is the glorious Diva," was my first thought. "Thank God! she is able to feel like singing." A friend passing at that moment (for I roomed in the same hotel with both Prima Donnas), drawn from his sofa like myself into the corridor by the concord of these wondrous sweet sounds, nodded back appreciation, recognition.

"Of course it is Sontag?" I scarcely, doubtfully questioned.

"No, that is the strangest part of it Madam Sontag is listening with the rest, perfectly entranced within the corridor."

"What?" I amazedly answered—and with the word sprang into the hall. Once out there, one glance told me all—the crowd were gathered around the door of my dying patient's room, and it was from that door that this world of melody was pouring. In an instant I was beside her, about to forcibly prevent the certain death if possible, but I saw I was already too late. A strange smile lit up her wasted face, and the large eyes kindled into an unearthly transient glare of life as they met mine; then pointing to a tiny envelope upon the table beside her, with one loud triumphant burst of inexpressibly sad melody—she raised herself suddenly to her full height in bed, stretched forth her arms wildly, and with a choaking, gurgling rattle of the throat, fell forward upon her face, literally deluged in her own life blood.

The note, directed simply to "*Il Dotore*," contained these words, in a slender, Italian hand:

"Doctor, you say I cannot live—and I know it. My prayer is for one more song in life—and that *she* may hear it—I pay the price knowingly—and only too willingly—*Life for a single song!*"

She had verily paid it. An examination of the poor girl's effects showed her to have died in extreme poverty. She might have been wealthy in former times, but her recklessness and sad extravagance had long since passed into a proverb among those who knew her best.

That evening while watching in the dim twilight of the room wherein she laid, a tall figure of a women, shrouded to the temples glided noiselessly beside me. Without a word I felt a purse pressed into my hand, and an instant after the mystery vanished as noiseless as a shadow into the echoes of the darkened corridor. A slip of paper was twisted in tremulous hand writing about it, on which was written simply:

"In masses, Signor, for her soul."

It needed not the further glance given by me in my eagerness into the hurried eyes of the donor as she tendered it. The delicate nobility of the action spoke with its own power, him to the many other, and similar which with their own eloquence the great Prima Donna and *true woman* speak in the life of Henrietta Sontag.

The Dead Sea of Mono

[From the Austin Reville, November 14.]

There are many things in the Great Basin, or along its rim, which excite the interest of travelers. A correspondent asks us to tell him "whether Mono Lake is actually the 'dead sea' it is represented to be. I am told that its bitter waters are fatal to all living things. If you can, will you please say something about that singular body of water." We gather from the "Report on the Mineral Resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains," that Mono Lake lies ten miles southwest of the dividing line between California and Nevada, and is about 14 miles long and 9 wide. It has never been sounded, but a trial said to have been made with a line of three hundred feet failed to reach bottom. By chemical analysis a gallon of the water weighing eight pounds was found to contain 1,200 grains of solid matter, consisting principally of chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, borax and silica. These substances render the water so acrid and nauseating that it is unfit for drinking or even bathing. Leather immersed in it is soon destroyed by its corrosive properties, and no animal, not even a fish or a frog, can exist in the water for more than a short time. The only thing able to live within or upon the waters of this lake is a species of fly, which springs from larvæ bred in its bosom, after an ephemerial life dies, and, collecting on the surface, is drifted to the shore, where the remains collect in vast quantities, and are fed upon by the ducks or gathered by the Indians, with whom they are a staple article of food. Nestling under the eastern watershed of the Sierra Mono Lake receives several considerable tributaries, and, although destitute of any outlet, such is the aridity of the atmosphere that it is always kept at nearly a uniform level by the process of evaporation. So dense and sluggish is the water rendered through supersaturation with various salts and other foreign matters that only the strongest winds raise a ripple on its surface. As the Sierra in this neighborhood reaches nearly its greatest altitude, the scenery about Mono Lake is varied and majestic, some parts of it being at the same time marked by a most cheerless and desolate aspect. The bitter and fatal waters of this lake render it literally a dead sea, and its surroundings—wild, gloomy and forboding—are suggestive of sterility and death. The decomposing action of the water is shown by its effect upon the bodies of the company of Indians, twenty or thirty in number, who, while seeking to escape from their white pursuers, took refuge in the lake, where they were shot by their enemies, who left them in the water. In the course of a few weeks not a vestige of their bodies was to be seen, even the bones having been decomposed by this powerful solvent. Mineral curiosities abound in the neighborhood of Mono Lake, among which are numberless depositions in the shape of tiny pine trees.

Do Men Wear Corsets.

This momentous question is exciting a deal of discussion in the journals, and eliciting many communications to the newspapers, of which the following is a sample:

To the Editor of the *Sun*.

SIR: You inquire whether men in this country wear corsets. I answer that very many do. I know, because I make them. The finest gentlemen in town employ this means of giving symmetry to their figures. They are not used so much by young men as by those somewhat advanced in life. Wealthy gentlemen of middle age like to be thought handsome, and to preserve the symmetry and grace of youth. I should say that there are at least three thousand gentlemen in New York who wear corsets habitually, and lace them pretty tight, too. I enclose my card. Yours very respectfully,

———,
Corset maker, —— Broadway.

A Washington correspondent of the same journal writes to say:

A tailor in the Avenue informs me he has often found regular French corsets worn by his costomers under their waistcoats, and they made no concealment of the fact. I have heard physicians recommend the custom to men of a consumptive tendency. They say it throws the shoulders back, expands the chest, and often prolongs life. On the Continent it is quite the mode. Frenchmen, Englishmen and Russians of distinction make corsets as much a part of their dress as shirts. I remember seeing several Londoners at Hamburg, Baden-Baden, and Biarritz, who took special pains with their stays, and had several different pairs, using silk in summer and fine woolen in winter. Henri Rochefort, the famous journalist is said to be a wearer of corsets, and his graceful figure is partially ascribed to their use. You may recall an article in the *Figaro* published about a year ago in which corsets were earnestly recommended. The writer said they were *tres utiles a la bonne sante et indispensables a l'elegance de la forme masculine.* So, you see, there is high authority for the use of corsets. Mrs. Stanton should take due notice of this; and I hope she will—let us hear from her on the subject in the next number of the *Revolution*.

A Bloody Duel at New Orleans with Broadswords.

The famous duelling ground on the Metairie ridge, known as "The Oaks," was the scene yesterday morning of a sanguinary duel between two young men of this city, which has rarely had its parallel in the annals of the code, either in this country or in Europe. The antagonists were—the one a native Creole, of New Orleans, the other a Frenchman by birth—the provocation, a blow in the face at the hand of the Creole; the weapons were broadswords, the hour daybreak. Arrived on the field accompanied by their seconds, the combatants stripped to the waist, and, sword in hand, in the freezing air of the morning, sprung at each other like tigers. There was no hesitation or playing to try each other's skill. A few lunges and cuts were successfully parried, when suddenly an up-cut from the Frenchman's sword wounded his opponent in the right arm. The *riposte* from the Creole laid open the Frenchman's left cheek, laying the inside open, and exposing his teeth. Nothing daunted, the wounded man stepped back, had a handkerchief bound round his face, and again put himself in an attitude of offense. His first lunge penetrated the breast of his antagonist, between the rib and the skin, but it was made with such relentless force that it passed also through the off arm. An attempt was made at this moment by the seconds to stop the matter at that point, but the man with the handkerchief around his jaws rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword in hand, asservating that nought should quiet his animosity except a cut across his throat. The battle was renewed, and lasted until the Creole had received eight wounds and the other six, all severe and painful, but none, it is hoped, dangerous. Both men displayed extraordinary courage, animosity and endurance, and during the course of the bloody encounter, neither was willing to give up the contest until both had to let their hands fall helpless to their sides from loss of blood and the pain of their wounds. The parties were carried home after having their wounds dressed.—*N. O. Crescent, 13th.*

Sale of the Morny Jewels.

The collection of jewels owned by the late Count de Morny was recently sold by auction in Paris. The total amount paid was 550,000 francs—$110,000. Few of the gems were sold for less than ten to twenty five per cent. more than they were valued at fifteen years ago. A *riviere*, bought in 1857 for 72,000 francs, was sold for 104,000 francs. Three brilliants, which cost 60,000 francs in 1861, went for 94,000. For a suite of turquoises and emeralds 33,000 francs were given, and 27,000 francs for six pendants of pearls of different sizes.

THE trial of the Twitchell murder case, in Philadelphia, continues. All the evidence given, tends to disprove the theory of the defence, which is understood to be based upon the assumption that the deceased was murdered by a robber, who had entered the house to steal money.

OUR ENGLISH MINISTER.

How He Came to be Appointed—His Weakness for Practical Joking.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

It is difficult to conceive upon what principles, or from what motive diplomatic, William of the State Department, selected the gay old Reverdy for his agent to negotiate the Alabama claims. It is whispered here that the appointment came of an after dinner talk, in which the choice old wines of Reverdy's cellar had more to do with the selection than the sober second thoughts of the Secretary. I do not know how much truth there may be in that suggestion, but I do know that the Hon. Reverdy and the Hon. Billy are open to the suspicion.

Reverdy Johnson is one of the gayest old gentlemen in or about Washington. I crossed the Atlantic with him once, and from the moment we left port until we entered port he kept the ship in an excited state over his jests and practical jokes. I was in no condition to enjoy them, for I was deathly sea sick, so sick I could not stay below, but, wrapped in blankets, remained night and day, rain or shine, on deck. The Collins line could roll somewhat, and, when not rolling, any one of the lot could pitch with remarkable activity. I used to lie on my back and repeat all that I could remember to the discredit of old Ocean, and to me would come old Reverdy, to worry my head with all sorts of queer suggestions. I told him one day, in response to a question as to what I was thinking about, that I was constructing or studying the construction of a raft in case of accident.

"Well," he said, "what's your idea?."

"Do you see those two corpulent old ladies?" I replied.

"Certainly."

"Well, I intend to lash them together, and launch them as the ship goes down.

"What a lovely design!" he exclaimed, rapturously; "and I'll get up my trunk and go with you. Do you know that a voyage at sea always brings up the old cannibal in my nature? I want to eat somebody. Now, we'll get a carving knife and cut out steaks, and eat as we sail."

The next day he came to me with a very sad expression on his funny old face.

"Do you know, P.," he said, "your raft is no go; it won't work."

"Why, whats the matter?"

"One end of our raft says that if anything happens to the vessel she is going to lock herself up in her state room."

"What is that for?"

"She says she cannot bear the thought of being eaten by the monsters of the deep."

"She don't know that a monster is this minute eyeing her anxiously, with a carving knife in his coat-tail pocket."

After that my friend got the poor old lady near me, and argued seriously upon the wickedness of not making a last effort for her life by remaining on deck to the last moment. And with a comical look he would ask in an under tone, "Where have you got your ropes, P?"

One night the engines suddenly stopped their tireless throbbing, and the ship lay rocking on the long swell in ominious silence. The wildest alarm ran through the vessel. So many painful accidents had recently occurred that any change brought apprehension. Reverdy was engaged in a quiet game of cards in the cabin. It was nearly midnight, and a majority of the passengers were in their state rooms. Reverdy heard the alarm and at once hastened to the state room of a gentleman from New York, a banker by profession, and one so economical in his way—well, not to put too fine a point on it, so miserly, that Mr. Johnson especially disliked him. Pounding loudly on his door, he roared:

"Get up K., get up. Put on a clean shirt. You'll be in hell in five minutes."

The poor man hurried on his clothes, all the while asking in intense alarm for the cause of the trouble.

"Haven't you any baggage you want to save?" asked the joker.

"Yes, yes," and he seized hold of a long trunk.

"Never mind your clothes, man; here, I'll help you."

And the two, one very *decollete* as to dress, staggered through the cabins and up the winding stairs to the deck. Then the tormentor told him to sit down until he learned something of the condition of affairs. Soon he returned with the welcome intelligence that it was a false alarm.

"Now, K. you can't go through the cabins in that condition; they are full of ladies. Wait here until I get them out of the way."

He left the poor victim in bare legs sitting on his treasure. The wind blew as it always will blow at sea, and his teeth chattered as the minutes wore away and no friend returned. At last he procurred a blanket from a servant, and, wrapped in this, stalked through the cabins, to find his tormentor quietly at his cards again, quite oblivious to the condition of things he had left on deck. D. P.

An Exciting Scene in Court.

The case of Dennis Reen, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who is charged with having cut off the head of his brother-in-law with a cleaver, is now pending before the Municipal Court, in Charlestown. A strange scene occurred when William Dixon who worked in the building with the murdered man, gave his testimony. The cleaver with which Cronin's head was decapitated was placed in the hands of Mr. Dixon, who identified the same as the one used at the factory. While holding the ax in his hands, the witness began to tremble and shake, and as soon as it was laid down upon the table and he was again resuming his testimony, he fainted and fell upon the floor. The officers, lifted him up and placed him on a seat. A glass of water was procurred, and after drinking the same he began to recover. At this point Reen was very much excited—in fact up to a fever heat. He jumped up in the dock and exclaimed in a loud voice, "God d—n it. I will have fair pay in the court room. Hang me, if you wish, but, by God, give me fair play in the court." The officers and Reen's counsel, Mr. Walker, after a few minutes got the prisoner quiet, and he sat down, but appeared to be much agitated. A number of the spectators were somewhat frightened and made for the door. The court could not proceed with the examination of more witnesses, and the case was postponed until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

VARIETIES.

—Frank Reno is said to have buried $90,000, the product of his robberies, somewhere and the secret died with him.

—Red shirts are no more to designate the New York firemen, an order from the Fire Commissioners having been issued that they be changed to dark blue ones.

—They couldn't stand Parepa's low neck dress in Salt Lake City. The Mormons obliged her to change it for a higher necked one. The morality of the Mormons is remarkable.

—A little girl, one Christmas eve seeing the sun setting, said: "Mamma, I know what makes it so red over there—Santa Claus is baking."

—The $1,000,000 in gold, so mysteriously found by the Collector of Customs at Mobile, is thought to be part of the missing Alaska fund.

—Two ladies in Canada, recently rescued a skater from drowning, while his male companions were running ashore and crying for help. They tied their cloaks together and hauled him out.

—Velocipedes are so common in Paris, and used so much evenings, that a recent police edict compels the riders to affix a lamp to them, in consequence of the accidents that have happened from their use.

—The following sentiment is attributed to Napoleon Bonaparte: "A handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel—the other is a treasure."

—A revivalist, encountering an African asked him; "My good man have you found the Lord?" To which Sambo replied in a surprised manner: "Golly, massa, am de Lord lost?"

—There is a tombstone in a village grave yard in interior Pennsylvania, which represents in relief a colt kicking a boy, designed to show how the person buried beneath met his death.

—A man in Detroit has discovered a means of applying steam power to street cars in in such a way that there will be neither smoke nor sparks, nor more noise than is made by a sewing machine. This discovery has been tested in Detroit, and found to work well.

—It is said that John N. Genin, who became celebrated as the purchaser of the first ticket for the Jenny Lind concerts, and who has made and lost half a dozen fortunes, has recently by the death of an uncle, come into possession of nearly $500,000.

—During Helen Western's funeral, at the Pitts Street Chapel, in Boston, a fire making rapid head way was discovred in the basement. With rare presence of mind, the police extinguished it without creating any alarm, which would have caused a disastrous panic in the crowded church.

—It is stated that some of the flour dealers in New York are in the habit of swindling their customers by opening the bottom of barrels of fine flour and substituting an inferior quality. As the top of the barrel only is opened by the ubyer, he never discovers the fraud until he begins to get half-way down.

—A young lady in Boston recently gave her father, an old and respected merchant, a letter to post, containing her acceptance of an offer of marriage. The forgetful old gentleman carried the letter in his pocket a week, much to the perplexity of the young lady, who did not receive an answer, and greatly to the anguish of the impatient and despairing lover.

—An affair of honor which was to come off in Richmond on Saturday, between Messrs. W. C. Wickins and T. B. Baker with double barreled shot guns, was unceremoniously squelched by the arrest of both parties. They were arraigned before the Mayor and required to give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars. Of course there was a lady in the case.

—Mr. A. P. Gould, of Nashua, New Hampshire, recently died, leaving a will depriving his daughter of all interest in a policy of insurance on his life, which he had obtained for the benefit of his wife and children. His executor collected the insurance, amounting to $1,400, and refused to pay the daughter any portion of that sum. Thereupon she sued him, and the Court has just given a decision in her favor, holding that an insurance policy cannot be changed by a will.

—A short time ago, at the conclusion of the sermon, the preacher requested some one to pass around the hat and take up a collection. A young man, a stranger in the place, jumped up and commenced "circulating the hat" in such a way as to finish the job at the door, and pass out with the proceeds. The preacher, eyeing him as he went out, observed: "If that young man runs away with that money, he'll be damned." A deacon sitting by the window, seeing him make off down the street, responded: "And if he hasn't run away with that money, I'll be damned."

—The excess of women in America, it has been recently admitted as a physiological fact, is in the United States about six per cent. Old England and New England are becoming more and more the countries of old maids. The latest census returns in the former country shows 710,000 more women than men, and the proportion in New England is almost two woman to one man. Indeed, in some of the country districts, this ratio is far greater in favor of the sex. A writer in the *North British Review*, however, asserts that there is a preponderance of the male sex born into the world, but that boys or men die at a faster rate than females.

—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th, says: An order was issued day before yesterday, signed by General Butterfield and General O. Brown, restoring to General Henry A. Wise his property in Princess Anne county. The only conditions made in restoration of this farm are, that General Wise shall not demand of the Freedman's Bureau payment for damages done his land or rent for it while it was in possession of the bureau. The order is to take effect on the first of January. One of General Wises' sons will go down next week to look after his father's interest. We learn that if it should be necessary the assistance of the military will be furnished to remove the negroes who have been quartered on the farm.

VARIETIES.

—An auctioneer, however handsome always looks for bidding when conducting, a sale.

—"How to hang women?" is a question propounded to the Buffalo *Courier*. Bingham, Stanton and Holt, at Washington are said to have a ready way of doing that business.

—Of twenty-five pupils of Madison (Wis.) High School only two correctly spelled 260 words of two syllables submitted to them. They had the advantage of being allowed to write the words, instead of pronouncing them. Some missed over sixty words. The writing was creditable, but the spelling was detestable.

—An accident occured on the Central Ohio Railroad, near Bellaire, Thursday, caused by the breaking of the forward truck of the locomotive. The jar broke some fines in the boiler, and the engineer, Geo. Thompson, was scalded to death in his seat. The fireman, Edward Eskell, also met his death by jumping from the wrecked locomotive.

—The other night an indisposed young lady, in Wardsville, Ontario, was put to bed with a hot brick at her feet. Soon afterward she was awakened by the brick burning its way through the mattress and falling upon the floor. Rushing to the door the fresh current of air set the bed on fire and the inmates had much difficulty to prevent a conflagration.

—Governor Hoffman has declined the escort of the seventy first regiment on the occasion of his inauguration, because, of the great expense to which the members will be subjected, and because he does not desire to saddle the taxpayers in accordance with a revolution introduced into the Common Council of New York providing an appropriation to meet expenses.

—A citizen of Burlington, Vermont, has invented a clock that runs by electricity, and never requires winding. It has only three wheels, no weights or springs, and it is claimed that it has little friction, is not affected by heat, cold, dampness or jarring. A single clock and battery can be connected with any number of dials and indicators, in the same building, or even along the whole line of a railway.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* is urging the police to enforce the traunt laws with more vigor. It announces the startling fact that there are thirty thousand young beggars and vagrants in that city, most of them offsprings of intemperate parents, who regard them only as instruments for begging and stealing, and live in idleness and drunkeness upon the wages of their shame and rain.

—The steamer Columbia, which left New York for Glasgow, on the 28th ult., had not arrived at her destination on Friday evening last and fears for her safety are entertained. She was disabled by the loss of her screw, but in answer to inquires, her officers said she required no assistance. She was the consort of the Hibernia, which foundered at sea off the Irish coast two weeks ago. It is a singular coincidence that both vessels were disabeled by the los of their screws. The Columbia had a full cargo and nearly one hundred passengers.

—A Texas paper says that Arkansas just now is a good place to go hunting, and so it is if the following be true: The State is full of game, opposums grin from every persimmon tree, coons walk the biggest logs, panthers shriek in the thickest thickets, the biggest owls hoot in the darkest roads, bears prowl around pig-pens, partridges fly in brigades, the squirrels are gathering all the hickory nuts, and the detonations of the woodpecker reverberate from every hollow tree.

—This is the way a new French paper chronicles an accident: "On Saturday an accident, which might have been attended with sad results, took place in this city (Paris). A bricklayer, having lost his balance, fell from the sixth story of a house to the street. Fortunately, two women who were chatting on the side walk received the falling man on their heads and broke his fall. The bricklayer was taken up safe and sound. The bystanders shuddered to think that but for a lucky chance the accident would have cost him his life. The two women were instantly killed."

—The Savannah *News* of the 16th inst., has a long communication from General Jubal A. Early, dated Drummondville, Canada, December 10th, in which the General exposes the folly and impossibility of the story in *Putnam's Monthly* that General Jackson "once recommended a night attack to be made by assallants stripped naked and armed with bowie knives." The folly and indecency of such a suggestion preclude the possibility that it could have been made by Stonewall Jackson. But besides this, the time was in December, when the assallants would have froze to death, and besides at that time few or no bowie knives were to be had.

—Alfred Butler, a negro, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, was hanged at Griffin, Ga., on Friday last. He mounted the scaffold at 11½ o'clock with a remarkably firm step for a man with his prospect, and in a comparatively calm manner looked for his last time upon earthly scenes. After offering up a fervent prayer, and exhorting the multitude which surrounded him at some length, during which he said he was merely going to exchange this for a world of eternal happiness, he announced himself ready, the cap was drawn over his face, and at 12 o'clock he was launched into eternity. It is generally estimated that nearly three thousand persons, mostly negroes, witnessed the execution.

—The Brussels correspondent of an English paper says a subscription has been opened in that city in favor of a poor crippled girl named Eliza Spillmark, who, to save her sister from a week's imprisonment, to which she had been condemned for some slight offence, went there instead of the offender. The fraud was detected after she had suffered the punishment, and when brought before the Judge she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, which, however, she will now escape. Her answer to the question what induced her to substitute herself for her sister was, that being a cripple, she could not maintain her aged mother, which her sister had done for a long time, "and therefore," she added, "it was better for me to go to prison, and let her be free."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

CONGRESS REBUKED BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

Happily, my friends, you did not belong to that class of our people in whose hearts was planted, from youth, the pernicious doctrine of State power, and that the citizen should love a part of the country better than the whole. You were reared in a better school, and taught to revere the Constitution of the whole country.—*Gen. Sherman's Chicago Speech.*

It may truly be said of General SHERMAN, that he conceived the idea of bisecting the Southern Confederacy, and that he executed it with a celerity and military skill worthy of the greatest commanders of any age or nation. It was a brilliant thought and brilliantly carried out. It cleft the body of the Confederacy at the belt, depriving the two parts of vitality by separating the spinal column, nerves, veins, arteries, integuments—making easy the conquest of General GRANT over one of the severed, dying sections. No one can doubt General SHERMAN'S great military talents, nor his earnest devotion to hsi country, nor can any citizen of the republic regard him, save with veneration and respect.

We do not quote the above passage from his speech, with a view of taking any exception to it. The last sentence cannot but meet a hearty response in the breast of every good citizen—"to revere the Constitution of your whole country," and this limits the meaning of "the otherwise improper expression—the pernicious doctrine of State power," for the Constitution which he admonishes all to revere says—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

This interprets the meaning of Gen. SHERMAN, when he denounces "the pernicious doctrine of State power," to be the resumption and exercise by States, of power they have granted in the Constitution, to the United States; and the inculcation of the impropriety of such resumption, is what the General meant by styling it "the pernicious doctrine of State power." For he surely could not have meant the exercise, by a State, of any power not granted in the Constitution, because the Constitution, which he so reveres, contains an express reservation to the several States, of all powers not granted to the United States. The reservation also implies the right to exercise power so reserved, or the reservation is without force or meaning; and as the States were each of them possessed of complete sovereignty before they entered into the Federal Union, they still possess the same, except that portion granted to the Federal Government in the Constitution.

This is precisely what General SHERMAN announces. It is a doctrine vital to the preservation of popular liberty in this country; for when State rights are destroyed and all power is centered in one Government, it will be of overwhelming strength, felt through its agents everywhere, interfering in all political and social regulations, removed so far from the people and exalted so high above them, that their complaints cannot be heard, nor their wrongs be redressed.

It is matter of public gratulation, that one of such influence and strength as General SHERMAN takes his stand so nobly and openly against the destruction of State rights, and in favor of maintaining a Constitution that guarantees their protection and preservation. Had this just and rational sentiment, ever since the adoption of the Constitution, actuated the people and the State and Federal Governments, the covenants of the Constitution would have been carefully fulfilled, and there would have been no invasion of guaranteed rights, no sectional animosities, but harmony would have reigned among the States and the people, and we should now be an united, prospering, contented, untaxed and wealthy Republic. General SHERMAN, seeing the manifold evils and distress which a failure to "revere the Constitution" has brought upon the country, utters this timely admonition to prevent their recurrence. We hope Congress will profit by it, and cease their ruinous work outside the Constitution.

ALL ABOUT GOV. GEARY.

The Republican paper in Erie perpetrates the following:

Let our gallant Boys in Blue rally around the banner of the Chevalier Bayard of our State.

He has ever been without fear and without reproach, as all the hosts of freedom will acknowledge.

No American—least of all—no Pennsylvanian, need be told of the military record of our gallant Geary. Wherever the foe was to be found, there did our noble leader appear to head the combat with all the vigor of his giant nature. In Mexico, in California, and in the grand arena of the rebellion, he ever appeared in the front rank, always crying "Come on," and not "Go boys," like some we might name.

If the chap who wrote the above will embark on the lecture business, and talk as funny as he writes he will capture MARK TWAIN. But we have no right to complain, it is only heavy Republicans and the fighting men of the war. We can stand it if they can.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The late Daniel Lord, of New York, was of opinion that railroad accidents never could be prevented in this country, by penalties, or retroactive laws of any kind. No company would ever adopt precautions to prevent an accident, merely to escape a fine or other punishment which its occurrence might involve. They will always take the chances. The only effectual mode of preventing them he held to be the *requirement by law of certain specific, prescribed measures of precaution.* Every railroad company should be required by law to do certain things—which, if done, would render certain kinds of accident impossible; and persons should be designated by law to see that these things are done.

As a number of persons have been killed recently, by walking on the tracks of railroads, the New York *Times* advises fences on either side of the track, This will never be done, on account of the expense. It would cost the Pennsylvania Central Road, for instance, millions of dollars, whilst it can aver the necessity of doing it by the expenditure of thousands in buying the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The rule now is, when that great corporation stays out of Harrisburg and protests it don't want legislation, for a member to offer a bill to oblige all railroads to fence their tracks. That bill never comes out of the committee. But—.

Juries have no terrors for engineers and conductors, through whom, and by whom, the majority of accidents occur. They will swear through, and they know there is a wealthy Corporation at their backs with the best lawyers under salary, and others always to be had for money, to defend them. They will take the chance of their own lives into their hands, and expect the public to be satisfied with that fact. They claim their lives are as precious to them, as are their own lives to anybody else, and, therefore, they would not heedlessly expose them.

This has been found in all modes of travel an unreliable theory. Experience teaches differently. The loss of a situation, or the loss of wages for the violation of a rule, has always proved more potential as a penalty, than the risk of life itself. We must look to Railroad companies themselves, to punish offenders. No act of the legislature will ever be operative. Penalties go for naught. No engineer or conductor, who ever run a train at a reckless rate of speed, and sent into eternity, without a moments warning, human beings entrusted to their care, has ever been tried for murder. Murderers they are nevertheless in the highest and fullest meaning of the word; many of them are not even discharged from their places. Coroner's juries only hear the testimony of the offenders who swear they were on schedule time, and no man can contradict them; the legal sense is satisfied and the murderers go free.

The companies will fight the question of damages through the courts for years, and rather spend in lawyers fees ten times the amount claimed, then set a precedent by a fixed sum as a voluntary settlement. This thing will go on, until every county will furnish a vigilance committee, who will hang, without judge or jury, men who have contributed to sacrifice precious life, and have escaped, through the inefficiency of the law, or other influences, and lived to laugh at the agony of surviving relations, over whose path the shadow of gloom is never lifted. We cannot endorse mob law; but we have been accustomed, in late years, to see and hear so many things excused under the plea of necessity, that we are not so certain but this too may be included.

REPUDIATORS.

The *State Guard* has an article under the caption of "A Repudiation Party," in the course of which it proceeds to say:

"There is little doubt about the formation of a repudiation party. And what is most singular, it will be composed of both Democrats and Republicans, at least so far as the leaders will be concerned."

Our experience on the general fact of repudiating bonds is that lo ll men were the leaders. This county is a signal and will remain forever a notorious example. The journals now, which indulge in pathetic platitudes about repudiation were the loudest in its favor a few years ago. The faith and honor of the people were pledged for the fulfillment of an obligation on which a great many honest people invested their money, but that went for nothing, when the great WILLIAMS headed the movement, and aroused the masses after the fashion of HAMPDEN when he resisted payment of ship money.

THE Republicans honestly believe that they possess an enormous majority of the people of the United States, but such is not the fact.

In twenty-eight States the vote stands:

For Grant	2,849,199
For Seymour	2,546,051
Grant's majority	303,148
Deduct from this Grant's vote in five negro States	319,334
Leaves Seymour's majority	16,186

without counting the white men in Virginia, Louisiana, Texas.

We may safely estimate the total vote of the Democratic party at 3,000,000, without making any allowance for the votes gained by the Republicans on General GRANT'S military *prestige.* We have a live party still.

THE ALASKA BUSINESS.

Every day brings us a little nearer to the Alaska bribery. We are getting the items, and if FERNANDO WOOD is not as bad as the rest of them, we hope he will unearth a few of the loil thieves in this matter. It is not much to be sure, but as that is the way the money goes, it might be a little satisfaction by and bye to hear the names, dates and amounts.

The last revival of the story of a corrupt use of a considerable part of the money, has been brought about by an article in the Worcester *Spy*, and it elicited more than usual attention, because the editor of that journal is one of the Massachusetts members of Congress. That paper stated that only $5,000,000 of the gold appropriated was actually paid to Russia, and that $2,200,000 of it went to outside parties, and it named a number of individuals and newspapers as the recipients of large sums. It is due to some of the newspapers named to say that they deny having received the money, as alleged, and that they join in the demand for an investigation. There have been some later developments, however, which justify the belief that some underhand use was actually made of about $200,000 of the Alaska fund. An examination of the records at the Treasury Department, made for the New York *Sun*, shows the following curious facts: BARON STOECKL received a warrant for $7,200,000, which he handed over to Mr. RIGGS, a Washington banker. Upon this Mr. RIGGS, who said that he had some immediate payments to make out of it, and could not wait to send the gold to New York for sale, got a loan of $200,000 in greenbacks from the Secretary of the Treasury. This loan was subsequently repaid, but it is certainly a curious transaction, showing that the Treasury has become a sort of accommodation shop or "loan office on deposit." It next appears that a check for $7,000,000 in coin was drawn August 1, and was endorsed to the order of the Messrs. WARD, of New York, for the BARINGS, of London. On this the coin was paid, and it is supposed that this was the only amount forwarded on account of the Russian Government. There was then a separate check for $100,000 in coin made payable to W. L. JENKINS in New York; and immediately following this were two others, one for $25,000, and one for $85,000, both payable in New York. These transactions were all between August 1 and August 4; and they still left a balance of $40,000 of the coin in the Treasury at Washington. This balance, strange to say, remained in the Treasury until the 9th of September, when another check for $20,000 was receipted for in the name of J. PUNNETT; and on the 16th of September, the last $20,000 was drawn on a similar check, receipted for by the same person.

THE deliberate murder of four prisoners by a mob in the State of Indiana would seem calculated to call forth some indignation from our friends who favor reconstruction. Here were men, delivered up by a foreign government for trial, seized by a body of men evidently well organized, taken from the custody of the law and put to death without trial. Had this offense occurred in one of the Southern States, we would have been treated to essays upon the Ku Klux, and arguments proving the dire need of military government. Indiana is a Republican State, however; and her style of Ku Klux can play its game without scarce a remark.

While on this subject, we may remark that the sudden cessation of outrages in the South, since the election, dont prove the fact of outrages having been committed prior thereto; but only that it is not regarded as necessary for the radical press to manufacture any more stories of that kind for the present.

WE ARE THE SAINTS.

In the time of CROMWELL, our Puritan ancestors in New England are said to have passed the following reso'utions:

1. That the heritage of the world, and all that appertains to it, belongs to the saints of the Lord.

2. That the saints of the Lord ought to recognize the fact and take immediate possession.

3. Resolved, we are the saints.

Our Republican administration has condensed the above really into two principles:

1. That the safety and preservation of the Government consists in the continued administration, in the future, of the party in power.

2. That, as we are the party in power, we must do anything and everything to accomplish the above end.

THE revolutionists of Spain, the leaders of whom have no religion, have been busily engaged lately in tearing down the churches and driving out the ministers of religion. This is hailed by some in this country as the way to religious liberty. It was so in France, but the wildest excesses and disturbance were the fruits of the change. The Goddess of Reason did not answer th purpose.

CAN THE REVOLUTION BE STAYED?

It is impossible for the advocates of false systems to proceed far in their arguments without self contradiction, or exposing the unsoundness of their doctrines. The maxims of common sense cannot be so involved in utter darkness as to leave society to be mislead by false lights, and to fall a prey to the wild theories of fanatics. Opinions cannot rest long on gratuitous asaumptions, but, among an intelligent people, must finally be the result of an accurate observation of things. In this country men will not suffer themselves to be permanently deluded by empty sounds, nor will they submit to be guided by erroneous impressions a moment after they discover their incorrectness. When error, or corruption, or delusion, is by scrutiny deprived of the weapons of empireism, it loses its principal strength, and is no longer able to obtain its triumphs, calamitous to individuals and disastrous to the Republic. It is thus we arrive at a hope of seing the Constitution of our country again restored and respected.

Among the pernicious doctrines of the hour, is the claim for the admission of Africans to a full participation in the direction and control of this Government, having nothing to support it that will bear examination, and its advocates are ever exhibiting its weakness. They will deprecate the injurious effects of popular ignorance, to which they ascribe moral depravity and evil consequences in public affairs, and will at the same time, urge the necessity of intelligence among the masses as the only remedy. Notwithstanding the gross inconsistency involved, they all the time clamor for and demand, that hundreds of thousands of Africans, so benighted, so stupid, so inferior, as to be scarcely capable of taking care of themselves, shall be forced upon the sovereign people of America as their polltical equals, competent to govern States, to choose rulers, to fill offices of every grade, to decide upon all private and public rights, and to direct public policy.

Now this absurdity is so monstrous, that none but fools, or fanatics, or demagogues, can countenance it a moment. And the poor plea that the right to exercise all these powers is essential to preserve the African from oppression, sinks to nothing under the facts that the rights of foreigners are as much respected before they are naturalized as afterwards; that women and minors, though they have no votes, are not oppressed; and that the non-voting Africans, in Pennsylvania, are as well shielded by the laws, as any other class. Voting Africans would be the blind instruments of cunning demagogues—nothing more.

Another dangerous doctrine is that the country has outgrown the Constitution; and a great party teach by example, that it is obsolete; or at any rate, they practically annul its provisions and restraints by loose interpretations. In this way the government is undergoing a revolution which will not be arrested until the public mind becomes thoroughly awakened to the fact and the consequences. The work of undermining and overthrowing our free institutions was systematically commenced, by the introduction of the "higher law and irrepressible conflict" heresy into the politics of the country. Since that time, legislative and executive interpretations began to undermine the foundation of the Constitution, asserting a law inconsistent with that instrument of government, and which physical force was eventually invoked to prove superior to it. The result is before the world. The Constitution was set aside during the conflict of arms. But the excitements of war are subsiding, and with the return of peace, the importance of limitation to the powers of government is becoming daily more manifest. Stability, safety, freedom and peace are ardently desired, and they can only be restored by the moral power of a government created and limited by such a perfect fundamental law as the American Constitution. These great truths are taking hold of the popular mind, and when they prevail with the majority, as soon they must, the revolution will be stayed.

THE receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year are thus foreshadowed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

The receipts and expenditures under existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are estimated as follows:

From customs	$160,000,000
Internal revenue	140,000 000
Lands	2,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	25,000,000
Receipts	$327,000,000

The expenditures for the same period, if the expenses of the army should be kept up to about the present average, will be as follows:

For the civil service	$50.000,000
Pensions and Indians	30,000,000
War Department	75,000,000
Navy Department	20,000,000
Interest on public debt	128.000,000
Expenditures	$303,000,000

SENATOR MORTON, in his recent speech slashes around in all directions. We have as yet but a skeleton of it by telegraph, but what we have read, appears to be sound, and will perhaps be more generally accepted by financial theorists of the Republican party than those of any other Senator. The public debt is the nut to crack, and it has so far proved too hard for the teeth of the tinkers.

THE *State Guard* has two subjects upon which it perpetually comments. The treason of the Democratic and the utter worthlessness of the Republican party. In almost every issue of that paper we can find what we must accept as true intimations that if the Republican party longer continues in its corrupt course, disaster and ruin must soon follow. It seems a little ungrateful to make the charges, but it is positively atrocious to prove them. In relation to the printing about the State Capital it copies with endorsement the following from the Scranton *Republican* which concludes with the rather pertinent remark that there is honor among thieves but none among Republicans. It says:

In less than a year the people of the State will be called upon to chose their Governor. Their verdict will be greatly influenced, if not decided, by the course of the party in power this winter. If from $35,000 to $50,000 are to be squandered again in a single session in mailing public documents; if the United States Senatorship is to be made a matter of barvain and sale; if the publication of the *Legislative Record* is to be continued, as heretofore, at the convenience and for the sole profit and advantage of a party paper at Harrisburg, and without reference to the accommodation of the public; if the old system of plunder and extravagance is to be pursued the party that countenances such curruption will enter the campaign at a disadvantage, which may not unlikely prove fatal.

Let the Republican press of this State manfully ventilate this whole subject; if the people are thoroughly aroused to the matter their representatives may think it worth while to seriously entertain propositions for reform. There is said to be a modicum of honor among thieves, and we may yet hope to speak of honesty at Harrisburg without exciting the risibles of our readers.

In relation to the United States Senator question it says:

Talking with a number of gentlemen recently on the subject of the Senatorial succession, the conversation all ran in a direction to show that to make a Senator it was only necessary to conform to the wishes of one or two clique leaders, to obey the will of some one man already in office. A practical old man present, who has seen many parties rise and fall, put the question: "Gentlemen, have the people no interest in the election of a Senator—do you never stop to think that there are thousands of voters, intelligent, independent and far-seeing men, (who have been cheated once too often,) watching the initial movements for the election of a United States Senator? Let me tell you, if the Republican Legislature which is to elect a United States Senator to take the place of Buckalew ignores the wishes and disappoints the expectations of the people, there will be a break in the Republican line. The people of Pennsylvania are tired of juggling on the Senatorial question, so that any attempt to put that honor up for sale, will destroy the Republican party."

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The New York *Evening Post* advocates general discussion, not set debates, in literary and other organizations, and insists that it neither "makes philosophers nor candid men out of young persons, to place them on one side of a question and require them to argue that side strictly without regard to their own convictions or to the facts of history or experience. Let the name "debating society" be dropped; let the idea of debate be discarded, and discussion take its place. Debate sometimes develops partisanship, falsehood, subterfuge and personality. Discussion develops argument, analysis, love for truth and balance of judgement. Let therefore, the question or the subject be proposed, and let each man speak his own convictions upon it.

There will be sufficient difference of opinion on any subject in any club, and the speakers who differ should alternate, to give spirit to the discussion; but it should be the object of each, not to get the advantage of his opponent, but to find out the truth. The world is sufficiently divided about questions of religion, and questions of public policy, or if these are excluded—as it is very proper that they should be in a purely social gathering—about questions of science, of art, of metaphysics and history; to give enough variety of sentiment and opportunity for debate. One who believes what he says speaks earnestly, and is not apt to indulge in mere words devoid of thought. Many of our debating societies, as now conducted, give simply an education in false speaking, bigotry, and unscrupulous partizanship.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Gen. REYNOLDS, in his report about affairs in Texas, says: "The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an account of them." So the *Commercial* says. Many of the officers can't cypher, or have no slate, or for some other reason they choose to keep it to themselves. But for gracious sake, for the sake of the colored persuasion—in the name of the Freedmen's Bureau—and in behalf of the men who are to take the next census, give us some approximation as to the numbers. Couldn't you come within fifty or sixty thousand per day. Is it not an infliction on West Point to hear one of its graduates in an official paper assert that it was "impossible to keep an account of all the murders;" yet he heard of them all else how could he report on them. This balderdash is in italics in the *Commercial* to give it particular emphasis. If half the reports be true about the massacre of negroes in the South, there cannot be many of them left. The race is disappearing faster than was promised by the carpet-baggers when they went South to take their places.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The New York Evening *Post* pretends to authority on financial matters, and says in a late issue that:

Among the many remarkably inaccurate statements with which the President favored the country in his recent Message occurs the following:

"It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant percentage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which these institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of government securities."

To sustain its assumption, that the President has made an error in relation to the profits, it says:

The error of his statement on these two points can be illustrated by a single bank, with say a capital of $100,000. We rate the profits in each point at a maximum.

A national bank with a capital of $100,000 draws coin interest on its bonds (if five-twenties). $6,000, or in currency, with gold at 135		$8,100
In addition it has a profit on 90 per cent. circulation (if bonds deposited are five-twenties), which at 6 per cent. would give	5,400	
From which should be deducted interest on an average reserve of 20 per cent. (twenty-five in cities and fifteen in country) or $18,000	1,080	
One per cent. tax on circulation,	900	
Five per cent. on dividends, allowing it to be 10 per cent., or $10,000, (equal to one-nineteenth of the dividend)	526	
License of $2 on every $1,000 capital	200	
	2,706	
Which leaves a profit on circulation exclusive of State taxes		2,694
This, added to the interest on bonds, shows a profit on capital invested of		$10,794

Borrowers from banks in this part of the country are taught to know that they pay more than 6 percent for any money they get from National Banks, never less than nine frequently eleven and twelve under the various dodges which are practiced. These banks add also to their contingent fund and secure a profit of at least six per sent. on their deposits. If the President has made a mistake, the wonder grows how a National Bank can declare a dividend of twelve to seventeen per cent. of profits free of tax.

SWINDLING.

The New York *World* deserves credit for calling attention to the tricks of retail grocers, by which consumers are made to suffer, not only in short weight, but adulteration. This is not confined to small dealers, but the largest and most respectable in the city. We presume the same is practiced here, but there is no check upon the dishonesty of the dealer. The *World* people have gone into this matter in earnest, and say:

To make this exposure we have devoted both time and money, sending a special reporter, assisted by a competent housekeeper, to make purchases of articles of ordinary household consumption and thereafter to test the weight or measure of these articles by means of sealed measures and officially verified scales. We have also employed a competent chemist to analyze articles, with an eye to the discovery of adulterations.

The results of these tests, some of which we give elsewhere, are fairly startling. Adulterations are frequent, and false weights and measures are almost universal.

SENATOR MORTON'S BILL.

The New York Evening *Post* in commenting upon this latest plaster for the sick man says:

It begins by prohibiting sales of gold by the Treasury. This is well enough, in view of the fact that such sales are really dishonest on their face; that every one of them is in principle, an act of bankruptcy; and that, if specie payments are ever to be resumed, gold must be accumulated in the Treasury beforehand. But, on the other hand, the government is now paying its current expenses by sales of gold. For the quarter ending September 30th, 1868, its expenditures apart from the interest of the debt, were $66,400,000; its receipts from internal revenue were $38,700,000. To obtain the additional $27,700,000, or more than $309,000 for each day, the Treasury had no resource but sales of coin. Now Mr. Morton's bill takes away this revenue, and gives no other in its place. Any law which prohibits sales of gold, to be effective, must provide some way of bringing up the currency revenue from other sources to the amount required for current disbursements.

AS A PROPOSITION has been made in Congress to erect a statue to THAD. STEVENS, in the rotunda of the national capitol at the nation's expense we suggest, to more clearly fix in the mind of the rising generation the reason for his attachment to the colored race, that a female figure with curled hair and flattened nose, be placed at his side, and let his immediate personal friends or public admirers explain whether she was housekeeper or wife, or both, or neither; she was too good to be either for him. And we must insist upon the addition.

ALASKA.

ROBERT J. WALKER has appeared before the Alaska investigating Committee, and testified to the receipt of $26,000 in gold. He paid F. P. STANTON five thousand as assistant counsel, and the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* a son of JNO. W. FORNEY, three thousand dollars, because he has been very kind in publishing said WALKER'S estimate on the value of Alaska. The bottom of this scandalous business has not been touched. How much of this fund was used for electioneering purposes?

LIFE! DEATH!

BY REV. W. H. PLATT.

I.
Life is a mystic woof
Piled by a spindle drear,
Weaving the threads of care,
Wet with affection's tear.
But Death mutely stops the spindle's swift flight,
And severs our care's knotted thread:
While the tears of earth's millions are dried at the tomb,
Where angels watch over the dead.

II.
Dife is a broken hope,
Life is a weary sigh,
Life is a faded dream,
Life is a dread to die.
But Death near us glides, with a dark veiled face,
And waves us in silence away,
Where hope is fruition, and sighs are sweet songs,
And dreams are the wings of the day.

III.
Life is a shadowed light,
Life is a Pilgrim's hymn,
Light is an echo strange
Heard in the twilight dim.
But Death soon unveils man's shadowless day,
And shelters the traveller alone;
The echoes of earth are all lost in the strains
That swell from the Master's Throne.

IV.
Life is a thought worked out—
Worked on a stage sublime—
Worked 'neath the Angel's eyes—
Worked to the tasks of Time.
But death easily ends both the thought and the tasks,
Ends both in a rapture sublime.
While the Angels bend o'er him in jubilant bands,
And crown the Trne Worker of Time.

V.
Life is the breath of God,
Life is His smile or frown,
Life is the victim's cross,
Life is the victor's crown.
But Death takes the breath from earth back to God;
On guilt bends his withering frown;
While the smile of His love, in radiant glow,
Lights the way from the Cross to the Crown.

VI.
Life is an endless curse,
Life is an endless bliss,
Life in the other world
Is as we choose in this.
O Death, which of these! In awe we must wait,
And list for thy summoning call;
With hands crossed on breast and eyes closed in sleep,
We'll rest 'neath thy dark flowing pall.

THE SPHINX.

Dread warder of an ancient land,
Thou wondrous form of changless stone,
Reigning o'er leagues of shifting sand,
Unnumbered ages for thy throne;
Pigmies we gaze and pass away—
I now, Cambyses yesterday.

Dim memories of forgotten things
Haunt those large eyes; the shepherds chiefs,
The victor's crown—the pride of Kings,
E'en meaner mortal's lesser griefs;
Canst thou recall old Menes' face?
Hast bowed before Rhodope's grace?

Those grand lack-lustre eyes perchance
Saw Helen like a goddess move;
And Alexander's fateful trance
That ruined Ilion for her love;
Didst hear stern Proteus quick dismiss
The wretch who marred a guest-friend's bliss?
Vain—worse than vain—no word comes through
Thy lips' cold portals. Thou hast seen
The conquering Mede, the crafty Jew,
Greek sages, Anthony's dark queen;
Is't to their ghosts in yon soft haze
Thou turn's that everlasting gaze?

Great Horus, answer—art thou mute?
Hast no responsive cord for eve,
Like Morn's old vot'ry?—I salute
Thine awful silence. Let me weave
My puny fancies, knowing well
Man may not learn th' Inscrutable.

What though thy buried secret sleeps
In far Ogygian wons? Still
The daily sunshine o'er thee creeps,
And so for unknown ages will;
And men shall view thy massive brow,
And marvel at its calm, as now.

Eve's rich glow lingers round thy head,
And lights thy melancholy face,
As loving all its gold to shed
On the last monarch of thy race;
Slow fade the purple tints—farewell!
Deep are thy thoughts—too deep to tell.

How the People are Robbed.

The Washington correspondent of th New York *Sun* (radical) furnishes the following:

The National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington, D. C. went into voluntary liquidation three years ago, with $400,000 of United States bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure the government deposits of over half a million of dollars. This bank has now no office known to the treasury, yet it draws, through some means, semi-annually, the gold interest upon these bonds, and upon $202,000 of bonds deposited to secure $180,000 circulation.—This drain of over $50,000 in currency per annum from the United States treasury is likely to continue *ad infinitum*. The comptroller asks for no legislation to stop this leak, nor does he allude to it in his report.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has thus been drawn from the Government Treasury since the suspension of the bank, and this while it owed the government over half a million of dollars. Mr. Hurlburd asks for legislation to enable him to sell the bonds of a bank deposited in England to secure circulation after it closes its business, and pay over all but enough to redeem the outstanding circulation but nothing is said about selling bonds to pay the government back its deposits when the bank is unable to respond to the calls of the United States Treasurer or other United States officer.

General Rosecrans in Mexico.

The reception of our new Minister to Mexico, General Rosecrans, upon his arrival at Vera Cruz, was of a very flattering character. The highest honors were paid to him on his landing, showing that he was cordially welcomed by the Mexican people upon touching their soil. He was escorted on his land journey to the City of Mexico by an escort of fifty soldiers. There is no reason to suppose that his diplomatic mission will not find as much favor with the Mexican government as that bestowed upon him by the Mexican public. General Rosecrans has a very delicate mission in hand. He is, in fact, the advance guard of an active system of dipomacy in Spanish America. The result of his labors in the sorely disturbed and afflicted republic of Mexico may have much to do with our future relations with all the Spanish American States. No doubt General Rosecrans comprehends this, and as the government and the country have reposed an important trust to him they will rely upon his judgment and firmness in dealing with the authorities of the republic to which he is accredited, in order that good fruits may come from his mission. It is no easy task which he has to perform, but his antecedents warrant the expectation that he will accomplish it with credit.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Japanese Tommy" Killed.

It is stated that in one of the late actions near Neegata, Japanese "Tommy," who attracted so much attention from the American ladies in the days of the embassy, was killed. He was shot through the breast and leg, but died fighting for his chief, true the Pokugawa clan.

Some Reminiscences of Fort Lafayette, President Lincoln, and Mr. Seward, by George D. Prentice.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of the 9th instant, contains an article inspired by the recent burning of Fort Lafayette, and signed with the well known initials, "G. D. P." We quote the narrative portions of the article, as follows:

I have some peculiar reminiscences connected with Fort Lafayette. In 1861, three distinguished gentlemen—Hon. William M. Gwin, who had served many years with distinction in the Senate of the United States, Hon. Calhoun Benham, who has been United States District Attorney in California, and Mr. Brent, who had been a prominent lawyer in Baltimore, and was then a very prominent lawyer of California—embarked on a steamer for some point in the East. General Sumner was on board the same steamer. When she was near the Isthmus, the General made them his prisoners. He simply deigned to tell them that he had arrested them on suspicion that they were intending to fight against the United States, a suspicion perfectly preposterous in the case of Dr. Gwin, who was an infirm old man of about seventy years. When they demanded the ground of his suspicion, he only answered that he entertained it, and was not responsible for his suspicions. The three victims were conveyed to the Federal Government, and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, ordered them, without an interview, to Fort Lafayette.

As one of these prisoners was my near and very dear relative, I hastened very soon to Washington to procure their release. I had written and telegraphed earnestly to the President for the release of Governor Morehead, Mr. Durrett, and others, but when a member of my own family was a victim of oppression and tyranny, I felt that I should give my personal presence to the effort for deliverance. I arrived at the capital after dark, and called immediately upon Mr. Lincoln. He received me with the greatest cordiality and geniality, though he gently intimated that he rather thought that I had been a little unjust to him. I asked him for the discharge of the three Fort Lafayette prisoners—Gwin, Benham, and Brent. He inquired what were the charges against them. Of course I told him that I didn't know, and suggested whether it wasn't more his business than ours to know. He answered, "Well I don't know about these things, but I am disposed to do what I can for you, and will give you a letter to Seward." I took the letter and called at Mr. Seward's office the next morning. The distinguished Secretary received me with his accustomed amenity, but, in regard to the matter in hand, talked quite diplomatically. It was about my first experience of a regular diplomatist's conversation. I didn't much admire or understand it. Mr. S. invited me to take tea with him that evening. I did. After tea, I renewed my application for the release of my friends, and argued the matter as well as I could. He had only this reply to make: "I am considering the matter, and I shall be very glad to see you at tea or breakfast, or dinner every day, and we will talk the subject over."

One evening when I had been about four days in Washington, I ventured to urge my request very strongly upon the Secretary, and he said, "Call at my office to-morrow morning at half-past ten, and I will give you an order for the release of your friends." Of course I was punctual to the minute. "Fred," said he, addressing his son and Assistant Secretary, "give Mr. Prentice the document I directed you to make out." The Assistant Secretary placed it in my hands. I read it. It was not an order for the discharge of the victims. It was only an order that I should have the privilege of seeing them in their prison when I pleased. "Why, Mr. Seward, this is not what you promised me yesterday." "No, it is not, but I specially desire that you go to New York and talk with your friends, ato ascertain their feelings and intentions, and report to me." I told him in terms, a little brief, possibly, that he certainly could not expect me to visit my friends in prison and enter into conversation with them as a Government spy. "Well," he said, "do me the favor to go and see them, and write to me as you like." I said "Yes." I went, and wrote to him every day, as strongly as I could, in favor of the release of the prisoners. My first three letters were unanswered. In reply to the forth I received a despatch saying that my friends were "paroled to Washington." Of course I considered that despatch as implying a discharge. I went immediately with Dr. Gwin's wife and daughters to Fort Lafayette, exhibited the order to the prisoners, and advised them to proceed to Washington. "Go with us," said they. I told them that it would be exceedingly inconvenient for me to go with them. They were apprehensive of deceit and treachery. "Go with us," said they, "or we will not go." I went with them. On arriving at Washington I called upon Secretary Seward in their behalf. He required that they should either take a certain obnoxious oath or be remanded to prison. I asked them what they would do, and they agreed that, as there were no charges against them, and as they had committed no crime, they would sooner go back to their bastile than take any oath. All my appeals to the Secretary were of no avail.

Then my appeal was to President Lincoln. At my second interview with him, he said, "I will set your friends free. They may go as much at large as any other citizens of the United States." I asked him if he would grant them permission to go to Europe. He replied that none of our people had the right to go to Europe without passports, not even himself, and that therefore he could not give passports, but that my friends should be just as free as any other men under the Government to go and come at pleasure. I requested him to put this declaration in writing. He said, "No, it is a very delicate subject, and Seward will be very mad about it. I will not touch pen to paper in regard to it. Tell your friends what I have told you, and tell them, further, that I shall be glad to see them." All of them, I believe, called upon him and expressed their thanks, though whether thanks were due, under all the circumstances, is, I think, quite a question.

In 1866, Dr. Gwin, who had not taken and could not have taken any part in the war, went from this country to Mexico for his own private purposes, whatever they were, and I have reason to know that they were right and proper. He went and took others with him to make money, but, on account of the miserable condition of Mexican affairs they failed. Dr. Gwin came back to the United States in the full consciousness of right and the expectation of safety. He had done no wrong to others, and he anticipated no wrong to himself. But upon his arrival within the Federal lines, then kept up for no useful or proper purpose, he was snapped up upon not even a pretext and thrust into Ft. Jackson, below New Orleans.

Several of his friends were thrown into Fort Jackson with him. There they were kept for many months. They were kept incarcerated, but perhaps not very badly used. I went to Washington to get them discharged, and succeeded, although in opposition to all the diplomatic efforts of Secretary Seward in the opposite direction. And in the interview on that occasion, Mr. Seward had the very intense coolness, fifty degrees below zero, the point of the thermometer where the mercury freezes, to say to my face that *he* was the man who had discharged my three friends from Fort Lafayette, and given them all their subsequent liberty.

Frightful Accident on the Northern Central Railroad—Loss of Life—Contradictory Reports.

A serious accident occurred on Monday evening, on the Northern Central Railroad, at Red Bank, seven miles from Harrisburg. The accommodation train collided with an engine and tender. The boiler exploded, the locomotive was blown to atoms, and the bag gage car of the accommodation train was also injured considerably. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says:

It appears the engineer of the ill fated locomotive forgot, or did not know that a train was coming in an opposite direction and proceeded for York. He did not get very far before he encountered the accommodation train. The fireman who lost his life was a young man named Joseph Lewis, aged between eighteen and nineteen years. The engineer's name, we understand, is Thomas Euny. The passengers escaped unharmed.

A passenger furnishes the Baltimore *Gazette* with an account of the accident from which we take the following:

The locomotive Lady Washingtoni with tender, started from Harrisburg about ten o'clock on Monday night, and the engineman was ordered to go into the Red Bank sideling and await the passing of the train North which left that city at seven o'clock in the evening. Instead of obeying his orders he pushed on to Conowago station, about a mile south of Red Bank, for the purpose of taking water. At that point there is an abrupt curve, and the track is only a few feet from the river bank, where there is a rugged precipice of nearly fifty feet. The Lady Washington was standing on the track and the engineman man was looking at his watch, when the northward train ran around the curve. To avoid collision then was impossible, and the engineman and fireman both jumped from the train. The fireman of the Lady Washington was instantly killed, and that engine was crushed. At the moment of the collision the boiler exploded, and only fragments of iron and brass could be afterwards found, though with them the ice in the river was literally strewed. The smoke stack was thrown to a distance of one hundred yards into the river, and the tender, a crushed and shapeless mass, was thrown down the bank and into the river. The train northward consisted of the locomotive and tender, three express cars and several passenger cars. The locomotive was broken to pieces, the express cars, which were laden with oysters for the West, were destroyed; one passenger car was broken to pieces and several others crushed and run into each other. How many were killed and wounded could not be definitely ascertained last night, but the number was said to be thirty-five. As soon as the accident occured a wrecking train was sent down from Harrisburg, and some idea may be had of the extent of the damage when it is known that the wreck was not cleared until yesterday afternoon.

The damage to the company will probably be between twenty thousand and thirty thousand dollars.

The Temporal Powers—Pope Pius Defines His Mission.

A letter from Rome, in the *Union*, gives an account of the Pope blessing the war material presented by the Vendeon-Breton Committee. The pieces consisted of a complete battery of rifled cannon, four mountain howitzers and the regulation ambulances for an entire division. A large number of persons were present and saluted the Sovereign Pontiff with the warmest acclamations. An address was read by Colonel Baron de Charette, to which His Holiness, after expressing his thanks, went on to say:

"For me, who am a Minister of Peace, it may appear that I am misplaced in the midst of arms and the apparatus of artillery. But I am the Minister of God, and the fact must be remembered that the Almighty, who calls himself the God of Peace, is also the God of Battles, and that evil must always be combatted. I, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, I defend everywhere throughout the world, truth, justice and the rights of every one; and this is why the whole universe ought to unite to sustain me in my right. I thank you who are here present, all that select youth and those whom you represent, as well as those who are more directly my subjects, and who ardently defend with you the same cause. This is how, with your arms, with these weapons, and especially with the protection of the Most High, we shall see that our enemies will be stopped before these imperishable walls of the Vatican. That will be, in our life, by its holiness, is in conformity with our mission. That will be, if we are with God and his justice; if He is in us by His grace, then God will be fully and truly with us. *Et si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?*"

The Holy Father afterwards visited the various articles, and had all the details of the ambulances explained to him.

The Blackbird.

When a blackbird once learns a tune he never forgets a part of it. I once knew a bird that could whistle "Polly Hopkins" with wonderful accuracy. His owner sold him, at the same time making the purchaser acquainted with the birds favorite tune. As soon as he got him home, he at once hung up the blackbird, and on going to the piano struck up "Polly Hopkins." The bird's master however, introduced parts int the tune that he had never heard before; soo after listening awhile, he began hissing, fluttering his wings and otherwise signifying, his distaste of the whole performance. Much surprised, the gentleman left off playing, and then the blackbird opened his throat and favored his new master with his version of "Polly Hopkins," nor would he ever listen with any patience to any other version. This same blackbird, after staying in the service of the above mentioned gentleman for two years was adopted by a serious family, where "Polly Hopkins," and all such profanity, were sedulously avoided. Whenever poor "Joe" (the blackbird's name) attempted to strike up the old tune, a cloth was thrown over the cage and he was silenced. The family consisted of an old lady and two daughters, and every night at seven o'clock prayers were read and the evening hymn sung, and Joe, who was an obedient bird, and anxious to conform with the habits of the house, speedily learned the tune, and regularly whistled it while the old woman and her daughters sang it. This went on for six or seven years, when the mother died and the daughters separated, and "Joe, now an aged blackbird, fell into new hands, but to his dying day he never gave up the "Evening Hymn." Punctual as the clock struck seven, he tuned up and went straight through with it with the gravity of a parish-clerk.—*Beeton's Home Pets.*

—It is reported the Erie Railway is about to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river, to connect the shores of New Jersey and New York. The plans and specifications of the work have been prepared, and operations, it is anticipated, will be commenced next spring. The tunnel it is estimated, will cost about three millions of dollars, and will be completed in two and half years. The eastern teamius of the tunnel in New York city will be on Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street, and the recent purchase of Pike's Opera House and adjoining property, it is stated, was made in view of the use of the land for this purpose.

The British Cabinet—Disraeli's Resignation—His Address to the Conservative Members of Parliament.

[From the London Times, December 3]

We are requested by Mr. Disraeli to publish the following circular:

If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both houses of Parliament. When her Majesty's Government, in the spring of this year, were placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it. They, therefore, felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course could be satisfactory unless the voice of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose. Although the general election has elicited, in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies, an expression of feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly elected House of Commons. Under the circumstances, her Majesty's Ministers have felt it due to their honor, and to the policy they support, not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed, and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conduttive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible they must be in a minority. In thus acting, her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinion upon which they deemed it their duty found their counsel to the sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in conduct, and, if practictable, would be disastrous in its effects. While ready at all times to give a fair consideration, and willing to aid any plan for the improvement of the church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last session, rife, as they believe it to believe it to be, with many calamities to society and the state, they will continue, in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance. B. DISRAELI.

Downing street, December 2, 1868.

Terrible Tornado on the Mexican Coast.

A correspondent writing from Mazaitan, under date of the 7th ult., says the late storm in Mexico is said to have been the most severe experienced there for the last 70 years, lasting from the 16th to the 19th of October. Its course seems to have been from Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, running to La Pax, Carmen Island, Loreto, Guamas, and as far north as Hermosillo, and to the south as far as Almos, extending back into the Sierra Madre mountains. The La Pura Mining Company's mills is said to have been entirely washed away, and other mining companies have suffered. The principal towns and pueblas on the rivers Yaqui and Mayo were entirely destroyed by freshets. Twenty houses were washed away in Loreto but no lives were lost as the people took refuge in the church. The town of Almos has only six houses not damaged in the place, all the rest that were left being more or less injured. Over one hundred houses, with their beautiful orange orchards, flower gardens, and grape vineyards, were entirely swept away. The residence of Dr. Hill, with his apothecary store is so entirely obliterated that nothing is left to mark the spot where it stood, while the river which previously run east of his place, now divides, one portion running west, down the principal street of Almos. At last accounts thirty-three persons had lost their lives by the falling of the houses and drowning, and many others were missing, besides a large number of valuable horses and mules. The number of Indians lost was thought to be very large. There appears to have been little or no damage at Mazatlan, notwithstanding previous reports to the contrary. At La Paz the heavy rain had caused the roofs to fall in, and had done much damage to the crops. Several small crafts had been driven ashore, and the Mexican war stamer Juarez was high and dry in a small bay near La Paz. The bark Harrison had been dismasted during the gale, but managed to reach Guaymas in safety.

A Maine Yankee Outwitted by a Canadian Girl.

[From the Presque Isle (Maine)] Loyal Sunrise

A young man of our village, (he relates the story himself), who fought but did not die at Antietam and Gettysburg, went into the Provinces on foot, with some small articles for sale. One night, just as the sable curtains of the evening were being lowered upon, he applied to a very respectable-looking house for entertainment. He was very kindly received by a young lady, who happened to be the only one of the family at home, with whom he partook of the evening meal, and everything seemed to our hero to be going on "merry as a marriage bell.", his countenance, however, that the young lady began to suspect that, in "entertaining a stranger," she had not entertained "an angel." But how to get rid of him was the trouble. At length she asked him if he could jump well, saying that she could jump farther than any Yankee living. This was a "stump" which the hero of a dozen battle fields was not disposed to take, and they arranged for a trial of leap-frog. The young lady, placing herself at the opposite wall, at three jumps reached the door. Our Yankee now took his station for the trial. At two bounds he nearly reached the door, when Miss Bluenose, with all the feminine fascination imaginable, said she would open the door for him, so that he might have a chance to see how much he had excelled her, and he took the third leap, which landed him outside. The young lady instantly closed and fastened the door, took hat, mittens, overcoat and valise of merchandise into the chamber, threw them out of the window to him, and told him there was a tavern about seven miles below, where, no doubt, he could be entertained. He went on his way.

—News from Toronto, West Indies, up to October 27th has been received. Many of the aboring class are dying of starvation. Roots and grass are devoured by them to assuage hunger, and dysentery ensues, owing to the roots being cooked without salt. To make things worse additional duties have been put on breadstuffs and an export duty of two dollars on calves. The consequence is that the trade with St. Thomas is almost stopped, and few can rebuild their huts destroyed in the convulsions of last fall.

VARIETIES.

—Admiral Farragut declined a public dinner tendered him by prominent New Yorkers.

—Queen Victoria is again a grandmother. This time Princess Alice of Hesse is the cause, and the grandchild a son.

—Baron Rothschild by his will left an annuity of $500 to every clerk who had been ten years in his service.

—Mrs Romaine, wife of Rev. Benjaman Romaine a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, committed suicide by hanging at Columbus, Ohio on Thursday.

—Charles O'Connor Esq., the distinguished lawyer of New York has been engaged to aid in the prosecution of James Grant for the murder of H. Rivers Pollard.

—In Hartford, if housekeepers don't clear the snow off the pavements, the city does it for them at about ten times the ordinary expense.

—Providence, Rhode Island, presents a woman to the admiring world who has had five children in eleven months—triplets at first; twins next.

—Jenkins says that the reception given General Grant by Marshall O. Roberts, in New York, cost $10,000.

—The fast thing out in Norfolk, Va., is a barber's dog painted sea green, and his caudal appendage ornamented with his owner's card, tied with a red ribbon.

—A Massachusetts gentleman of eighty recently got married, and at once ordered his grave to be dug, "to be ready," as he said, "for any contingency."

—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, at Raleigh, N. C., has recently indicted a Member of Congress from that State for violation of post-office laws and abuse of the franking privilege.

—Sixty-seven female teachers in Cincinnati have petitioned for the same salary as is paid men in like positions. They say that they have found in paying board bills that no deduction is made on account of their sex.

—An Irish court has given a gentleman $1000 damages for breach of promise by a lady with whom he had an engagement to marry. The day had been set, the intending bridegroom had sold a farm, and was on his way to fulfill the engagement, when the lady married another.

—The Democrats of Boston are jubilant over the re-election of Dr. Shurleff as mayor of that city by a largely increased majority. The Republicans say they expected to be whipped, but not so outrageously.

—Of the three women who were recently sentenced to be guillotined at Marsilles for poisoning their husbands, it was stated by the counsel for the prisoners, the youngest and prettiest had a few years ago been crowned with the *prix de la sagesse* (prize of virtue), and had been looked upon as the best match in her native village.

—Ex-President Pierce is again prostrated with sickness, occasioned, it is said, by the news of the death of Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchins, (by the Ohio river disaster). Mr. Hutchins invited the General to accompany himself and wife to New Orleans, and for several weeks Mr. Pierce thought seriously of accepting the invitation.

—A woman dressed as a man, is advertised to walk to a hall in Dunkirk, N. Y., on Saturday, 25 miles in 5 hours' time. She is understood to be the same person who was recently arrested in Rochester for being clothed as a man, in his apparel. She is described as under size, but possessing remarkably large feet and far from a feminine voice.

—Andrew Donnely, the pauper, who killed Jacob Hanscomb, an overseer of the Workhouse at East Cambridge, Mass., some time ago, having been tried for murder and pronounced insane, was on Tuesday sent to the State Insane Asylum at Taunton. The same Court sentenced John McCort to fourteen years' imprisonment for beating his wife to death while she was intoxicated. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter.

—One of the most accomplished stars of the Australian theatrical world, Mme. St. Denis, has committed suicide. In some letters she wrote on the day she took poison, she states that the motive for destroying herself was an unrequited passion for a gentleman whose name has not been made public. She was born at Malines, in Belgium, her father being a surgeon in the French army, and her mother an English woman.

—A car driver on one of the New Orleans street railways and his son were murdered by a negro on Saturday. The driver demanded the negro's fare, five cents, which the negro refused to pay, and seizing a hatchet killed the driver by repeated blows upon the head. He then attacked the driver's son, who was the only other person in the car at the time, and inflicted injuries which caused his death on the following day. The negro then turned the car off the track and made his escape.

—On Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred at Bridgeport, on the Susquehanna; immediately opposite Harrisburg, Pa., resulting in the death of a German named Helspur. He was engaged in unloading coal from a car on the siding of the railroad, and, finding some difficulty in getting open the spring which held up the bottom of the car, went under too far, and the door opening suddenly he was buried beneath the coal. Workmen were soon busily engaged in removing the accumulated coal, but when the unfortunate man was taken out life was extinct.

—The "champion eater" of the United States is Joshua Plumb. A few days ago he entered a restaurant in Hudson, N. Y., and offered to eat all that any one would offer to pay for. The challenge having been accepted, he disposed of the following articles: Ten pieces of apple pie, six corn cakes, a quarter of a pound of crackers, six cups of peanuts, thirty pickled clams, four lemons, an ounce of candy, and two bowls of clam soup. He then drank six tumblers of water, and offered to eat one hundred raw oysters. No one doubted his ability to accomplish the feat, but no one was willing to pay for the oysters, and so he went off grumbling that he wasn't half full.

—A terrible accident occurred at the distillery of Mr. Grey, near Masontown, Pa., on Wednesday, December 2, 1868. John Hill, a most worthy citizen, who was a miller by trade, was attending to the chopping stone in the mill attached to the distillery, when by some means, his left arm was caught between the crown wheel and trunnel head, which runs the chopping stones, and he was drawn between them and literally cut to pieces. His arm was cut off in fifteen places, and his breast hacked up and the back of his head cleaved as neatly as if done by a butcher's cleaver. The jumping of the cogs attracted the attention of the other employees about the establishment, and the mill was stopped. The workmen hurried to the scene of the unusual noise, when the horrible sight met their eyes. They worked for several hours before they could extricate the remains of the unfortunate man. The deceased was about 36 or 38 years of age. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely end.

The Popular Vote for President.

Annexed is a table exhibiting the popular vote for President, cast on the 3d ult, in thirty-three of the States of the Union. Florida chose its electors by the Legislature. The electoral votes of Virginia and Mississippi and Texas would have been cast for Seymour and Blair, but the people of those States were disfranchised by the Rump and did not vote. The people of the Territories of Indian, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, and the District of Columbia, are not allowed to participate in the election of the national Chief Magistrate. South Carolina, for the first time, chose its Electors by the people; whilst Florida assumes the position of the former in being the only State which chooses its Electors by the Legislature. Nebraska voted for the first time. In California, for the first time, a native-born citizen voted for President:

States.	*Grant.*	*Seymour.*	*Total.*
Maine	70,433	42,394	112,827
New Hampshire	37,718	30,571	68,289
Vermont	44,167	12,045	56,212
Massachusetts	136,379	59,408	195,787
Rhode Island	12,993	6,548	19,541
Connecticut	48,726	46,381	95,107
New York	419,883	429,883	849,766
New Jersey	79,871	82,725	162,596
Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382	655,662
Delaware	7,615	10,960	18,575
Maryland	30,500	62,275	92,775
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	96,488	85,311	181,799
South Carolina	62,500	45,137	107,437
Georgia	56,935	102,198	159,133
Alabama	77,366	72,086	149,452
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	27,911	41,358	69,269
Texas	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	52,513	28,496	61,009
Missouri	95,164	74,976	170,140
Tennessee	90,447	61 948	152,395
Kentucky	39,586	115,889	155,455
West Virginia	22,746	12,943	35,089
Ohio	280,222	239,032	519,254
Indiana	176,552	165,480	342,032
Illinois	250,293	199,741	449,434
Michigan	128,560	97,068	225,028
Wisconsin	109,444	82,668	191,112
Minnesota	43,866	28,117	71,783
Iowa	120,399	74,128	194,527
Nebraska	9,720	5,429	15,158
Kansas	29,703	13,408	43,111
Nevada	8,027	6,791	16,218
Oregon	8,998	9,138	18,064
California	54,589	54,081	108,670
Grand total	3,053,111	2,714,195	5,767,306
	2,714,195		
Grant's plurality	338,916		

The total vote in 1828 was 1,162,186; in 1840, 2,403,485; in 1852, 3,126,375; in 1860, 4,662,170. In 1824 Vermont, New York, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana chose their Electors by the Legislature.

The Collision on the Northern Central Railway.

The account of the collision on the Northern Central Railroad on Monday evening last, to the effect that thirty-five persons had been killed, we are pleased to learn was greatly exaggerated as will be seen by the following official report of the disaster:

"Engine No. 74, (Lady Washington) of 12 to 14 tons weight, collided at a point near Red Bank, five miles south of Bridgeport, and six miles south of Harrisburg.

"The engine No 74 was running south—without a train—as first section of Cincinnati express, and should have taken the siding at Red Bank Station to permit night accommodation to pass, it being the schedule meeting point. The engineer of 74 proceeding on, met night accommodation north—on time—about three-fourths of a mile south of the passing point. The result of the collision is as follows: The engine 74 exploded on contact, and was almost a total wreck. The fireman was instantly killed, being hurled headlong into the furnace, and horribly burned, and the engineer—although no bones were broken—seriously, and it is feared, fatally injured. No passengers were injured, and no cars were thrown from the track, with the exception of the tank of engine No. 74, which was hauled off the track to facilitate the passage of the waiting trains. The passengers were transfered at the point, and those by the night accomodation were detained five hours, and those by the Buffalo express were detained three hours and twenty minutes on their arrival at Harrisburgh. No express cars were destroyed, nor were any of them displaced from the track. The passengers south were detained by Cincinnati express eight hours, and by Buffalo express one hour and forty minutes."

A Card From Commodore Meade.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The recent outrage perpetrated upon me, which has had such full exposure and awakened so widely the public indignation, will be reconciled to my mind if it tend to prevent similar conspiracies. As the pieces of silver given to Judas displayed the motives for the betrayal of the Saviour of Mankind, so did the marriage of my daughter the morning after my entrapment shed all the light needed upon that atrocity.

I may find reason for speaking more at large upon this subject hereafter. My immediate purpose, in this card, is to tender my thanks to my true and warm personal friends, to the public press, and to an independent judiciary, as vindicated through a warm-hearted, honest, bold and clear-sighted judge.

As it is not always the good fortune of victims to be rescued, as I have been, by humane and voluntary hands from a living tomb, it will be some consolation if my case shall be among the last of its kind in Christendom. In order that it may have this blessed result, I may be required in a further communication to allude to the circumstances which prove it to be a transaction of unmitigated cruelty, and without a shadow of legal or reasonable excuse.

Yours truly, R. W. MEADE.

New York, December 14, 1868.

The Right of Suffrage.

A curious question is pending in Sadbury Penna. C. Pusey Thorne, son of J. Wm Thorne, came of age on the day of the October election this year. Political opponents challenged his vote upon the ground that he was not born until seven o'clock in the evening, at which time the law provided that the polls should close. It was argued on behalf of the applicant that the law recognized no fraction of days, and that he was entitled to vote, even though he had not been born until 11 o'clock and fifty-nine minutes P. M. on said day. The election officers, however, contended that he must be between the age of 21 and 22 years, and that he would not have reached that period until the hour of seven had passed. In reply to this, Mr. Thorne, senior, asked the officers if they recognized three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours as a year, and they replied that they did. He then showed that six leap years had occurred in the lifetime of his son; and further mathematically demonstrated that he had lived twenty-one times three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, and had eighteen hours to spare. This rather dumbfounded the officers, but they still declined to accept the ballot. At three minutes before seven o'clock the udge, however, took the ballot and deposted it in the box.

—A delicate and almost imperceptible cough is said to be the fashionable affection this season.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. F. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic County Executive Committee will meet on Saturday Dec. 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the St. Charles Hotel.

THOMAS J. KEENAN,
Chairman.

WHAT THE LOIL MEN THINK OF GENERAL GRANT.

ULYSSES has been carrying on of late and doing pretty much as he always did, just as he pleased, but he will find that to be gay and festive, threatens to cost him the loss of the moral portion of the party, which elected him, it possibly may not be a majority in numbers, but it is undoubtedly preponderating in weight. The *United Presbyterian*, comments upon the fact that General GRANT recently passed through this city, on his way to Chicago, on Sunday, not only that, but he ate his dinner at a public house. It says

"The humiliating fact is as above stated. The dailies recorded it without comment. It is a national disgrace, and should be so declared. If General Grant has no respect for the law of that God who so signally crowned his military career with success and raised him from obscurity to a distinguished and influential position, we had hoped that he would show some respect to the religious sentiment of the great body of Christian people who were chiefly instrumental in raising him to the first office in the gift of the nation. We have admired General Grant and augured well for our country from his future career, but must express regret that he should thus disgrace his high position and outrage the feelings of his best friends and supporters.

Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. GRANT. "You have disgraced your high position and outraged the feelings of your best friends and supporters; you paid no respect to the religious sentiment of the great body of christian people who were chiefly instrumental in electing you." We thought there were some christians who didn't vote that ticket, but no matter. We give below the description of the spree General GRANT was in such a hurry to attend that he travelled on Sunday, from a "loil" man to a "loil" paper.

"A RISH OLD TIME."

The closing scenes at the Soldiers' Reunion Banquet at Chicago, are thus described by the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

There was a stormy scene at the banquet to-night. After the eatables were disposed of, a terrible raid was made on bottles, and negroes who dispensed liquid refreshments were almost frightened out of their wits, as they were besieged on every hand by eager and excited wearers of shoulder straps, champaigne corks flying as thickly as bullets in a battle, and necks of bottles were snapped off in every direction by those who were too thirsty to wait for corkscrews and waiters.

In vain General Sherman essayed to bring his subordinates to order. His march to the sea was an easy task when compared to an attempt to restore quiet among an army of Generals. He rapped, shouted, and finally made himself heard by a few, and announced that the regular order of proceedings would commence.

The poem by Colonel Pierce was not finished, and the remainder of the programme down to the response of Gen. Logan, was, after vain attempts, abandoned by reason of the incessant riotous conduct. Shouts and screams were continious, alleys were choked by a surging crowd: tables and floors were strewn with glass, champaigne bottles were stuck into boiled hams, and anarchy reigned supreme. Governor Oglesby begged the assemblage to be quiet.

James H. Bowen called upon the Chairman to urge the police to the faithful performance of their duties. A dozen general and staff officers rose simultaneously to plead for order.

Six military personages were arrested for endeavoring to carry bottles of wine from the hall, and conveyed to police headquarters.

General Logan asserted that the riotous demonstrations at the south end of the hall were studied marks of disrespect to the President elect of the United States, Gen. Thomas sprang up and rapped vehemently with his gavel, asserting in the firmest tones that he would not speak until General Logan was heard. Over chaos finally came a subeam of order, and General Logan spoke, and then gave place to General Thomas, who was received with the wildest cheers, and permitted to complete his address without serious interruption.

Let "the great body of Christian people who were chiefly instrumental in raising General GRANT to the first office in the gift of the nation" praise and contemplate these disgraceful orgies at Chicago, which the President elect attended, participated in, and endorsed. Perhaps some of them will believe the remark of WENDELL PHILLIPS, who said GRANT was so drunk in Washington on a Sunday too, that he couldn't see a hole through a ladder. It may be some of the more reflecting and judicious of the party which claims all the religion and morality might be tempted to institute comparison between the men lately voted for by the people of the United States. The bitterest enemy of HORATIO SEYMOUR never alleged that he ever failed to correspond to the strictest requirements of a christian gentleman. He don't drink whiskey, use tobacco, gamble, attend dog fights, horse races, travel on Sunday, or be found at the theatres on Good Friday, but that he carefully abstains from these things, and therefore could not outrage the Christain sentiment of the country. But such a man would not suit the *United Presbyterian*, it was too pure and holy to be found near the camp of HORATIO SEYMOUR, but called frantically during the campaign to vote for General GRANT, without regard to his past life, and indifferent to the future. These savage assaults by his late friends come too late, and come with bad taste. They should not have so vehemently denied all these charges before the election. The repentance of preachers who abandoned the pulpit for the stump to elect him, will not be received as genuine even though it be thus publicly made. There is plenty of time for sackcloth and ashes during the next four years, and if regrets are unavailing, in contrasting the mental and moral qualities of HORATIO SEYMOUR and General GRANT, shall we be without hope they will produce good fruits in the future.

WHEN WILL IT END?

The "short tariff bill" introduced by Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, in the House, and in a fair way to be pushed through under color of being a measure of protection to American industry, means nothing more nor less, in at least one instance, than the imposition of an extra duty of one cent, in gold, upon each pound of soda and soda ash—an article not produced in this country, as is stated, save in one establishment, and that one in which the protective Moorhead is deeply interested. One cent extra in gold upon soda ash per pound means, we may tell the reader, an increase in the price of every cake of soap, every article of glassware, and every sheet of paper he may now use. But what care we? After us the deluge. On with the "short tariff bill," and the long ditto, and medium the same, and a half thousand other imposts and exactions. The people foot the bill.—*World*.

We know Mr. MOORHEAD is interested in several manufacturing establishments and never objects to making money in a legitimate way, but we never heard of his having any pecuniary interest in the Soda Works in this county. There must be some mistake about this, which we shall be glad to announce if anybody will give us the facts.

If Mr. MOORHEAD did not lose three hundred thousand dollars during the war, it does not follow that he has not as good a right as any body else to introduce a long or a short tariff bill into Congress, and get the benefit of it. He is neither a heathen nor a publican, for he provides for his own household. He is a christian and a Republican, which being read through Congressional spectacles means:

"If anything doth occur in thy public capacity by which ye can add unto the store of thy kindred, do it. Be not vexed at the clamors of those who pay taxes and grow exceeding wroth by reason of the burdens they bear—they don't amount to much. Lay up for yourself great treasures in greenbacks, to avoid suspicion, and have them straightway turned into gold, which the moth nor the rust can destroy, so that when you are old, you can laugh at the exceeding great number of people who were honest but not smart, by reason of their not being members of Congress during the time the printing presses of the Treasury Department were not idle in making hundreds of millions of legal tender and other notes.

We are assured that of the thousands of millions of promises to pay, which were issued in great haste, and under circumstances which, in any other hands, would have led to loss, not a dollar was disturbed by any outsider. They were put up in packages, carefully labelled and placed in drawers, of which only members of Congress and a few trusted friends had the keys. Would, we submit, any such men have anything to do with soda works, or imposing a cent a pound on soda ash, in gold? Forbid it "loilty."

THE ALASKA BUSINESS is likely to be smoothed over. The various reporters to the leading journals of the country are endeavoring to impress the public by letters and telegraphic dispatches that there is nothing in it. Did it ever strike this easily gulled public, that the most interested parties are these very larks. They must live you know, and their salaries won't keep them. The editor of the New York paper ventilates his honesty and blares for an investigation, but his reporter is snugly provided for, and on him the paper depends for all its Washington news. The reportorial ring is perfect, and the agent of the Associated press is not beyond the reach of the charmer. ROBERT J. WALKER is no tyro in the business, he understands what he is about and how to command the attention of the country without buying a single editor. That is not the way to do it. The Russian Minister refuses to tell what he knows about the matter, and cannot be compelled, and the reporters all join in a few kind remarks about the nonsense of making a fuss about such a small affair. Roll on Alaska.

A SLAP AT SIMON.

ALEXANEER CUMMINGS, of straw hat memory, who wanted to be a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is thus disposed of by the *Commercial*:

That Cummings had even for a moment a chance of confirmation, is not assuring to those who look to the Senate for the practical application of the doctrine of honesty in office, which has been so grandly indorsed in the election of Grant. It was perfectly natural that Andrew Johnson should nominate Cummings, and that certain men in and out of the Senate—some of them Republicans—should urge his confirmation; but there is a mystery about the influence which rendered his fate even doubtful.

Does SIMON point down?

SENATOR BUCKALEW ON THADDEUS STEVENS.

We give below as much as our space will permit of the excellent address delivered by Senator BUCKALEW on the death of THADDEUS STEVENS. It differs from the fulsome eulogies so common upon these occasions, that it cannot fail to attract attention, but it will be chiefly admired for the vigor and terseness with which it criticises the public acts of the deceased, without violating any of the amenities which with universal approbation belong such occasions. Mr. BUCKALEW said:

Mr. Stevens was in the latter part of his career sometimes pleasantly called "the great Commoner;" but this invitation to a comparison between him and Chatham was not well advised. Perhaps it does not deserve serious treatment, but as there is no eminent public man in our political history with whom Mr. Stevens can be compared—none essentially like him—we may be excused for pausing upon this invited comparison with a foreign statesman of a former age. Pitt, unlike Lord North, was not a man of wit; but his general powers of intellect for parliamentary service were unrivalled. Besides, his abilities were well suited to executive service, as was shown by him when chief minister of the Crown. He united prudence with daring, and was as sagacious as he was bold. Burke has told us of his achievements when he first held the powers of the sovereign and enjoyed the confidence of the Commons; and the subject was worthy the hand of that great master. It is true that points of resemblance may be mentioned between the British statesman and the American leader. Both were men of strong will; both had large influence in representative bodies, both were greedy of applause, though proud, self-sustained, and undemonstrative in its enjoyment; both are leaders of party, but often exhibited independence of party control; both had the great gift of eloquence, though in different manner and in unequal degree. Pitt's elocution was sonorous and commanding, his sentiments lofty, his language, "drawn from the wells of English undefiled," was polished, vigorous, and pure. Besides, he had a moral weight which is sometimes wanting to public men. For he was deeply attached to a lawful spouse, and he respected all those proprieties of public life and of public station which go to make up admired character.

Mr. Stevens had not a high opinion of men with whom he was brought in contact. His eye was keen to all their defects, and he felt his own mental superiority. This gave him coolness and confidence for debate. Besides, his training at the bar had taught him forensic art and had exercised and strengthened his logical powers. He had the great merit of speaking with directness and of controlling topics instead of being controlled by them. Therefore he was not tedious, and was always instructive.

Among the measures supported by Mr. Stevens in Congress was one to regulate the price of gold, or to prevent speculative sales of gold, a measure to which there was but one objection, which was that it undertook to accomplish that which was impossible. It was repealed soon after the passage.

He was early in the war an advocate for the issue of Government notes, and carried through the House the first bill for that purpose. Long afterwards he desired to issue $500,000,000 in addition to the great volume of Government currency then in circulation, but did not secure the adoption of his views. He had more confidence than most men in paper money, and denied always the liability of the Government to pay its obligations in coin except where expressly stipulated by contract.

He was sincere and earnest in pursuing his objects, and not scrupulous in the use of means for their accomplishment. Party was with him but a means to an end, and he never hesitated to unite with political opponents to secure his purpose. There were many notable instances of this conduct during his service in the House. His impatience with political associates when they differed from his was often strongly manifested; in private discourse without restraint, and in public with emphasis, though with more of decorum. Nor did he withhold himself upon occasion from directing his shafts of satire against particular members of this body.

Upon the conclusion of the war Mr. Stevens announced his theory of conquest and the policy to be predicated thereon. There was a doctrine of forfeiture involved in the former, which, being written in no code nor illustrated by any American example, was slowly accepted in the counsels of his party and in the debates of Congress. It was that the Southern States had forfeited all right to self-government and to their civil institutions by rebellion against Federal authority. Assuming, next, that this Government, as conqueror of those States, had, by virtue of the laws of war, complete power over them, the way was opened for propositions of policy concerning them. Gradually his theory prevailed, and many measures founded upon it have been passed and executed. He lived long enough to see his theory accepted and his policy triumphant. In his own party doubters had become resolved, the timid emboldened, the refractory subdued, and all opposition intimidated or silenced. His passions and his will had their complete gratification, except in the two important particulars of confiscation and impeachment. From all this it will appear that he died at a fit time to be canonized as a great and successful leader of party.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The *Evening Express* says that the friends of General McClellan here say that he will be offered the Secretaryship of War by General Grant, because of his admiration for McClellan and his desire to show the country that he is not a partisan.—*World*.

Our Washington correspondent who sleeps with WASHBURNE and travels with GRANT, says HORATIO SEYMOUR has been offered the position of Secretary of State, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON, that of the Treasury Department; but both have declined. McCLELLAN is still hesitating, but there is no doubt he will refuse. General GRANT will be reduced to the necessity of picking up second rate men, in the Republican ranks, which will not be more distasteful to him than it will be disastrous to the country.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

We refer, with pleasure, to a letter from our New York correspondent in reference to a matter we have before called attention to—the infamously ir tisan and insulting character of HARPER'S pictorial weekly. No Democrat should touch it, or take it into his family. We hope, at this season, when many are subscribing for periodicals, they will carefully avoid this rascally sheet.

Who examines the spring and other scales in this city, and how often, which wholesale and retail dealers use? Constant use wears them for the benefit of the seller. Even in New York, where municipal regulations are more stringent, weights and scales are officially examined but once a year. We have an officer appointed by the Governor called Sealer of Weights and Measures, but we never heard of his hurting anybody. He makes no public report. The New York *World* is still pushing its investigations for the benefit of the public regardless of the clamors of shop keepers. It says, editorially:

THE PLUNDERERS AND POISONERS

We continue our exposure of the pilferings and poisonings practiced by retail dealers upon their customers by means of short weights and adulterations. Our readers will no doubt be surprised to learn that these frauds are not only deliberately perpetrated, but that they are even excused by respectable retailers. For instance, to the complaint of almost universal short weight in every pound of groceries sold over the counter, the answer is: "Well, our weights and scales are officially examined but once a year, eleven months may have elapsed since they were tested, and you make no allowance for the wear of the weights or the loss of a bit of lead necessary to bring a particular weight up to the standard." Indeed! But these dealers would find out soon enough if they were giving a hair's weight too much; and, if they were as conscientious about their gains as they are about their losses, they would soon discover if their weights and scales were not exactly right. This will not do. Short weight is given because it will swindle the customer, and for that reason only. It is intentional fraud. It is deliberate robbery. We are told that we make no allowance for the shrinkage goods undergo in the time it takes to convey them from the place where they are brought to our accurate scales. If this shrinkage is serious, one must suppose that the shrinkage on the goods bought in bulk from the wholesale dealers would be sufficient, in the time it takes to convey groceries from West street to Third Avenue, to shut up the retailers' shops, and to render retailing the least profitable business a man could engage in. Such excuses are insults to common sense. As for adulteration, which is even more common than the short-weight fraud—for if you get true weight you are sure to get a false article—even that is excused by the statement that adulteration is necessary because the consumers demand cheap articles. It may be; but they do not desire to pay for coffee and receive only chicory, nor to pay tea prices for rasberry leaves; nor is there any very general desire among the customers to be poisoned. But we are comforted with the assurance that the adulterations are not hurtful to the health; the quantity of the adulterant is too inconsiderable to work serious injury. Perhaps it is but physicians tell us of the fatal effects of cumulative poisoning—the assimilation from day to day of what becomes in time an astounding aggregate of hurtful matter.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 15th.]

Sally Anderson—Judge Underwood's Pet Released.

The particulars of Sally Anderson's crime may not be remembered by our readers. In March last she set fire to and burned to the ground the fine suburban residence of Mr Richard Magruder, at Fulton Hill, merely because Mrs. Magruder had given her a reprimand for her bad conduct towards a negro woman who had caught her stealing. The house was occupied at the time. But Sally Anderson's soul is blackened by a still worse and more fiendish act. She made a deliberate attempt to burn Mrs. Magruder's infant, by first placing it on a feather bed and kindling a fire beneath it. By the merest accident the flames were discovered, and the helpless babe rescued ere it became a charred victim of the enraged negroe's malice.

Of these crimes Sally Anderson was, on a fair trial, convicted: but the court, desirous of giving her every opportunity to defend herself, granted a motion for a new trial, which was had with the same result. She was then sentenced to be hung, but the day of execution was long delayed, on account of her delicate condition.

She, too, is now at large.

Who comes next?

Brick Pomeroy on Tom Marshall

COLUMNS OF SUPPORT.—Tom Marshall, the jovial Pittsburgh lawyer, has been requested by six and a half columns of his fellow citizens to allow his name to be used in connection with the Senatorial vacancy in Pennsylvania. As the Legislature at Harrisburg will be sure to elect a Radical, it might as well be Tom as any one else. He is of the red-hot kind, and may be relied upon to go to any extreme the exigencies of party may require. But why we specially wish to see Tom in the upper House is that the members of that body may be delectated with his particular aptitude for oratory. It is a downright treat to hear Tom make a speech. He throws himself into it with such a wonderful will. Neckties and collars will before the heat of his enthusiasm, and we have seen the perspiration streaming down his manly brow on one of the coldest days of a rigorous winter when every one else in court was shivering. The Senate wants waking up once in a while with fervor such as this, and, since Tom Ford, of Ohio, has gone under, we cannot think of so efficient an individual for the purpose as this same Tom Marshall.

The Case as it Stands.

By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who holding its bonds semiannually receive their interest in coin from the national treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artizan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver.—*President's Message*.

Horrible Negro Outrages in Tennessee.

A Nashville special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 22d says:

A few days ago, near Cageville, Haywood county, a negro outraged the person of a lady approaching the period of confinement. She recognized him, and he was shortly afterwards arrested. While being taken to jail in the custody of an officer, he was seized by a party of masked men, and an hour afterward his body was found hanging to a tree, pierced with bullets.

The latter part of last week, near Dresden, Weakly county, a negro woman dug a hole near her cabin, placed her two children in it, then lighted a fire and actually burned them up. She was subsequently arrested, and when asked why she committed the horrid deed, said her children would not obey her, and so she concluded to kill them.

The Sermons on Thanksgiving Day.

To the Editors of the Post:

I only wish I had as much time to traverse the sermons of the learned and gentle (?) divines whose epistles I have been reviewing in a brief way, at intervals of time snatched from daily cares and absorbing labors. But I shall give them all the time I can spare, and desire to admonish them that when they undertake to belabor and denounce the Democratic party, they will not find us to be unresisting prey. They must not think that because they have been all their lives assailing the "World, the Flesh and the Devil," without any pointed retort from either, they can attack a political party for imputed sins, without resistance and reproof. If they enter the political arena they must be governed by its rules of combat. If they tell their own habitual hearers that they are a pack of reprobates, and obtain a sleepy assent to the soft impeachment, that is one thing—but if they write political diatribes against people of certain political opinions, and print them in partisan newspapers, that is another thing, and will not be tamely submitted to by the abused parties.

It seems to me that the influence of these political preachers is very largely estimated, (if not over estimated,) by themselves. They now claim to have elected Grant, knowing very well he was not pious, and that he would go to horse races, and not to church; would drink a little, perhaps, and smoke a good deal; and now it comes out that he rather prefers to travel on Sunday. So, then, having elected him, as they allege, they are going to wean him from these little errors, and convert him to their own blameless ways. I am afraid that will be a harder job than it was to place him in power. We await the issue, however, with much concern, if not with much hope. How inconsistent and humiliating is the admission of these reverend partisans, that, if a man belongs to the Radical faith, all his possible sins are outweighed, or compounded for. Grant, they say, smokes, drinks, drives racing horses, travels on Sunday to and from bibulous gatherings, a thousand miles from his home, yet is he fit to be President because he got the Radical nomination; while Seymour, who does none of these things, whose whole life and example have been devoted to morality and religion, is not fit to fill the Presidential chair. Why who can admit that these preachers really believe in the doctrines they proclaim? Surely the dominion of Satan and of sin cannot be diminished or circumscribed by the influence of such a man as they declare the President elect to be. Ah! but they will reform him! But suppose they don't reform him—I will venture to say that *if he only continues to be a Radical* he may continue all his objectionable habits, and our stump preaches will stick to him all the same.

I have been reminded that some of the preachers denounced the Roman Catholics as much as they did the Democrats. I don't see any objection to their renewing their solemn protest against the Papists. That don't trouble me at all, for I dont adhere to the Pope myself, and he and his followers are fair and legitimate game for all who oppose the Catholic religion in a polemical way on holidays or Sunday. The Papists may defend themselves as best they can, but I don't expect them to defend the Democrats from assaults in thanksgiving sermons, nor will they, I suppose, undertake that business. They have their own fish to fry, and they are kept busy enough, I warrant you. We Democrats will take care of ourselves.

Really, I had almost forgotten that there were some other speeches delivered on Thanksgiving, (I beg pardon, they were called sermons), that demand attention. The Rev. James S. Dickerson teaches the people who worship in the First Baptist Church. He tells us for our comfort, that

"The sounds of war upon our distant northwestern frontier and the mutterings of an ungrateful and unsubdued populace in some of our Southern borders, only made the notes of surrounding and almost universal peace the *sweeter* in our ears."

The groans of the conquered white christians of the South, among whom there are many Baptists, brethren in the particular faith of this meek disciple—these groans and "mutterings" make peace all the "sweeter" in his ears. Does this sort of teaching sound like the words of a follower of Christ? Our preacher (doubtless owing to his imperfect knowledge of politics) was afraid there might be a civil war in consequence of the late election. There was no war, and he thanks God in his own beautiful way for this blessing. Mr. Dickerson goes on:

And, however inappropriate it might have been for the speaker to express his own sentiments before the result was reached, in the pulpit, he felt that the entire nation owed a debt of gratitude to God for the election, to the highest office in the land, of General Grant. Not because, personally, he is all that might be desired in the Chief Magistrate. With all his manly virtues of character, *we would that he were a Christian, a man of prayer*. But may we not hope that even this desired end may be reached when the pressure of great and solemn responsibilities rests upon him? It was in full view of these that the lamented, may we not say the now sainted, Lincoln, when he was waiving his last farewell to his old friends and neighbors at Springfield, on his first journey to Washington, begged them to remember him in their prayers.

And so let us hope that Grant will quit horse-racing, &c., and take to prayer. It is really refreshing to hear Mr. D. apologize for his triumphant remarks before the votes for President are counted! How considerate and modest. But, Messrs. Editors, you must prepare for a slap on your own especial chops. You will find yourselves roundly rebuked for your financial heresies:

National honesty was at stake in the recent political struggle. "Greenbacks for Bonds" stamped upon banners might easily be mistaken for a mere party cry, as harmless and as superficial as the cheap flags on which they were printed. But the real issue was whether the Government might not go back upon its promises to "bloated" holders of its securities, or pay "greenbacks" for promised gold to "pampered aristocrats." Thank God that the people themselves, in their deliberate utterances at the ballot box, declared that what the nation had promised to pay, that the nation should pay. Had the opposite counsels prevailed there would have been furnished a sad and potent example for general recklessness of honesty and truth.

There is rich slang for you! Can it be that this "shepherd" expects substantial recognition of this appropriate sermon from the bondholders? We must leave brother Dickerson for the present. The above, however, are fair samples of his style. It will compare favorably with that of the martyred Pressley.

PASCAL.

MR. HORACE GREELEY has taken the trouble to go to Montreal, and give the information that "there was one thing in the United States that he had no desire to be, and that was *President*." As Mr. G. has been mentioned for nearly every other office, and declined them all, after his fashion, in the *Tribune*, we may now consider that his ambition for official place is finally clean gone. As he refuses the Presidency, we cannot now hope to see him in any other office.—*Times*.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From a Special Correspondent of the Post.]

NEW YORK, December 18, 1868.

THE HARPERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It has been a source of great annoyance to me, and doubtless to many other Democrats besides myself, to witness the inconsiderate good nature with which our fellow-partisans subscribe for and buy newspapers and magazines that are constantly insulting and abusing us. There are many such in the country, and there can be no question that these publications, coming into our families as vehicles of news and literature only, not as declared Radical organs, do us more harm than the whole Republican press combined.

I look upon the various periodicals issued by the HARPERS as more pernicious in their general tendency and more injurious to Democracy than any others in the long catalogue of mercenary publications. And first and worst is "HARPER'S WEEKLY," impudently calling itself "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION." Its true title should be "Journal of Negro-ization," for the paper is chiefly devoted, in its pens and in its pencils to the defamation and degradation and scandalizing, and carricaturing of the men and measures most cherished by the Democratic party. If you shall seek amusement in a jest or a witticism in this *neutral* sheet, ten chances to one the joke is against some Democrat. If ever the editor or any of his associates rises to the dignity of discussing any matter of public policy, it is argued, in every case, against the Democratic view, and always unfairly argued. If you turn to the illustrations, you will not find a number of the paper that does not contain some vile, obscene caricature of some distinguished Democrat, or a filthy libel on those who, as a class, vote our ticket; while to honor the Negro is the burden of all the purchased pens who write for it, and the chief business of the *Nast-y* pencils that portray its ideas. No Democrat can take this negro organ into his house without being sure that he is giving his children a paper to read that will deprave their literary taste, and make him and his party a theme for derision and laughter. It would be much better for the Democrat to take papers to his home that openly support Republicanism. Even the *Tribune* would be better, yet Democrats do not take that paper. This *Weekly* of Harper's is edited by one Curtis, (G. W.,) who gained some ephemeral fame by overdrawn pictures of New York parvenu life, in what he styled the "Potiphar Papers." Now, alas! Mrs. Potiphar has no more sneaking pickthank in her train than this same editor. And he is a person of boundless conceit and most oracular utterance on public affairs, and always, remember, in violent opposition to the actions and ideas of Democrats. His employers, the Harpers, have grown very wealthy from the constant labors of other men, and from the productions of the over-tasked brains of poor writers who abound in this great city. These publishers are regarded as cold-blooded hucksters in literature, who have the money to pay, certainly, but who only pay starvation wages to most of these who are by necessity compelled to serve them. These Harpers are not innocent of political ambition. James Harper was elected Mayor of New York on some church-burning issue, I believe, and Fletcher Harper is an oily creature, who makes hard bargains with poor Bohemians. So you see they must flourish, and they do.

And shall Democrats feed to further fatten this affluent firm, who, in their "Weeklies" and their "Monthlies," are weekly and monthly, and continually seeking to bring our party into disgrace and contempt?

No firm in the publishing business here, knows better than they how to make the most of the advantages they have gained, than the Harpers. In all the advertisements of periodicals you will find Harpers' mercenary periodicals tacked to most every other, and furnished at a reduced rate. As many people are now selecting their weekly and monthly reading for the coming year, I would most earnestly protest to all Democrats against their taking any of the issues of Harpers. You can pick and choose among scores of newspapers and magazines better deserving your patronage in every way, and though some of them may not show you much favor, they will not systematically insult you and hold you up to ridicule. I have before me a letter from an intelligent democrat in your region, which says: "It has now been four or five years since I refused to permit Harpers' papers or magazine to come into my house. I could not read their repeated and shameless lies about my party and the men who lead it, and I would not permit my children to pore over caricatures intended to degrade and scandalize men whom I honored and respected."

I would appeal to all honest and sincere Democrats to take this matter into serious consideration. It is an important matter—a very important matter—what sort of mental food you provide for your children. I do not write in the interest of any publisher nor of any newspaper nor magazine. You can find plenty of good reading for yourself and family, and not subject yourselves to the generally stupid and always malignant pices and pictures you are compelled to read and see in Harper's *Weekly* and *Monthly*. Refuse them altogether.

M. P.

The Negro Congressman.

Menard the member elect to Congress is indignant at the manner in which the Radicals disposed of his case. He was elected only for the residue of the present Congress which expires on the 4th of March, and he says the reference of his case to the Committee on Elections he regards as equivalent to his rejection, and that he shall so report to his colored constituents in Louisiana. Menard further says the whole thing was an experiment on his part to test the sincerity of those who were proclaiming negro equality. He could have secured the nomination for the next Congress, but he thought it best to accept the election for the reaction of the present Congress as a test whether a negro was a "man and a brother." Mr. Sypher it appears, had agreed to urge his claims to a seat under the rule heretofore observed, that the "broad seal" was *prima facie* evidence sufficient to seat the holder. But when his credentials, were presented yesterday morning, Menard who was present in the House, had the mortification to see his case go to the Committee on Elections without a word of comment or discussion, as if by a preconcerted arrangement and understanding among the Radicals. Thus ends the first effort of American citizens of African descent to be represented in Congress.—*Washington Express*.

Washington Rings.

The following are some of the more important rings that are now manipulating Congress for special favors and for the enactment of Laws for legalizing public plunder:

The Treasury ring.
The whisky ring.
The steamship subsidy ring.
The telegraph monopoly ring.
The land grab ring,
The protective tariff ring.
The Indian agents' ring.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

An Amicable Settlement Probable.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

CARLIST DISTURBANCE

ADVICES FROM PARAGUAY.

Lopez Seeking for Reconciliation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

LONDON, December 23.—The *Morning Telegraph* prints a telegram from Berlin announcing that Prussia has called a conference of the Great Powers to peaceably settle questions between Turkey and Greece.

PROPOSED POSTAL SYSTEM.

Messrs. Hadfield and Basely, members of Parliament, have presented a memorial to Reverdy Johnson, requesting him to urge the United States to adopt the system of penny postage between the two countries. The memorial is signed by hundreds of members of parliament. The *Times* favors the memorial, and says that if time had been afforded doubtless all the members of Parliament would have signed it.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

BERLIN, December 23.—The Provincial correspondent of the semi-official newspap says: The Great Powers have united in a effort to dissuade the Sublime Porte from expelling the Greeks from Turkey. The intended expulsion includes those in Servia and Roumania.

ALL QUIET IN SPAIN.

MADRID, December 23.—The country is entirely tranquil. The Government proposes to make material changes in the Colonial Magistracy.

CONFIRMED.

LONDON, December 23.—The report of the proposed conference on the eastern question is fully confirmed. The Vienna *Presse*, the Government organ, says, semi-officially, that the plan originated with Russia, backed by Prussia, and that the scheme is favored by Austria and Italy. The effort to settle the question without bloodshed will undoubtedly be successful.

LOAN SOLICITED.

ATHENS, December 23.—The Government has asked of the Chambers a credit of 100,000,000 drachmas. The ports of Paros and Patras are to be fortified.

PERSONAL.

BERLIN, December 23.—The Prince of Montengro has gone to St. Petersburg.

OFFICIALLY RECEIVED.

PARIS, December 23.—Senor Olosaga was to-day officially received as Ambassador from Spain.

CARLIST DISTURBANCE.

A Carlist disturbance has occurred in Navarez, and fourteen persons have been arrested for participation in them.

COMMENTS ON THE TURCO GREEK QUESTION.

The *Moniteur* to-day, in a leading editorial, says the active movements of the Great Powers give hope that diplomacy, by the exercise of moderation, will allay the Eastern troubles. The *Public* newspaper says that Russia approves the proposition of Prussia, to invite England, France and Austria to a conference on the Turco-Greek difficulty.

DEFENSIVE PREPARTIONS.

ATHENS, December 23.—The Ministry are still engaged in the discussion of means of defense for the country, but no formal steps have been taken in that direction.

ADVICES FROM PARAGUAY.

PARIS, December 23.—The *Moniteur* has late Paraguayan advices, which say that the position of Lopez is critical in consequence of his differences with the United States, and that he will probably seek reconciliation with the American Government. The *Moniteur* also states that Paraguay continues to make energetic resistance to the movements of the allied army.

A NEW PHASE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 23.—It is semi officially announced that the Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pasha, has informed the authorities in the island of Syra, that his instructions from Constantinople are peaceful, and that he had only asked that Erosis be taken to the Pieraus by the French and Austrian steamers, to await trial by Greek naval officers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 23.—Consols, money 92¼@92⅝; account 92⅝; 5-20 bonds firm at 74⅜; Erie 26¼; Illinois 90¼; stocks quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, December 23.—Bonds steady at 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—Cotton quiet, Middling uplands 10⅜; Orleans 10⅝; sales of 12,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 11d; red western 9s 10d@10s. Corn 38s 9d. Western flour 26s 6d. Oats 3s 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 4s. Pork 87s 6d. Beef 100s. Lard 67s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 54s. Spirits petroleum 7d. Tallow 48s 6d.

LONDON, December 23.—Linseed oil 27s. Tallow 47s 9d. Linseed 57s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp heavy at 54 francs.

CHICAGO.

Demise of an Eminent Roman Catholic Clergyman.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, December 23.—Rev. Dr. Dunne, for a long time and up to a few months since Vicar Genaral of this Roman Catholic Diocese, and one of the dismissed Priests in the controversy with Bishop Duggan, died this morning, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He had been in bad health for many years. He had been in this Diocese since 1848, and in this city fifteen years. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country at an early age. Dr. Dunne was very generally respected by all classes of people.

ST. LOUIS.

Official Vote of Missouri—Alleged Illegality—Message of the Governor of Idaho—Tobacco Seizures—A Denial—Indian Affairs—Serious Shooting Affray between two Prominent Lawyers—The Weather—Navigation Suspended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, December 23.—The official vote of Missouri is announced as follows: The average vote of the Republican electors is 84,116; average of Democratic electors; 59,685; Republican majority, 24,431. For Governor, McClurg, Republican, has 19,327 majority. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has an average majority of 21,401. The Republican Supreme Judges have an average majority of 20,598. For Congress, in the First District, Wells, Democrat, has 281 majority; Second, Finkelburg, Republican, has 3,226 majority; Third District, McCormick, Democrat, 927 majority; Fourth District, S. H. Boyd, Republican, 3,927 majority. In this District, Col. Kelso independent Radical holds 1,834 votes. Fifth District, Capt. Burdett, Republican, 2,826 majority. For McClurg's unexpired term in this District, Col. Stover, Republican, received 3,628 majority. Sixth District Van Horn, Republican, 867 majority. Seventh District, Col. Asher, Republican, 7,243 majority. Eighth District, Col. Benjamin, Republican, 1,611 majority. Ninth District, Col. Dyer, Republican, 432 majority. The counties of Dunklin, Ripply, Shannon, Wayne and Oregon, in the Third District, Platte and Jackson in the Sixth, and Monroe in the Ninth, have not been counted, on account of illegal registration or disregard of the law. The whole matter will be laid before the Legislature, and until that body acts upon the returns the Secretary of State will not issue certificates to anybody. The majority against the constitutional Amendment is 19,817.

A Salt Lake dispatch says the Idaho Legislature met at Boise City on the 9th inst.

Gov. Bullard's message recommends the revision of the mining laws, and asks the Legislature to petition Congress for an additional appropriation to survey public lands, the sales already being thirty thousand dollars in excess of the cost of the first survey. He complains of the mismanagement of postal affairs, many routes established through ignorance of the geography and position of the country being impracticable; others running double service at unnecessary expense. The northern portion of the territory with many of the settlements are without mail communication. He hopes Congress will remedy this. He reports that from five thousand to eight thousand Indians remain in the territory, who are friendly, and should be settled upon reservations.

The tobacco factories in Pike county, Ill., were seized for a violation of the revenue law, a few days ago.

D. Champlin, President of the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company, whose headquerters are here, publishes a card to-day denying the correctness of the statement that the Board of Trade of St. Paul repudiates their subscription to that company on the ground of misrepresentation. Mr. Champlin also states that his line is a permanent fixture and in successful operation.

A Kansas City dispatch says: An army guide just in from the Plains reports that the Kansas volunteers joined General Sheridan on the 19th inst., on his march to Fort Cobb. The General intended to eat his Christmas dinner in Camp Supply, where Major Inman is ordered to connect with a large train of supplies. It is reported that the Indians have driven off all the stock belonging to General Penrose's command. Many of his men were badly frozen.

An encounter took place at St. Joseph, to-day, between Hon. J. E. Earley, a prominent lawyer, and Colonel T. A. Green, also a lawyer, in which Mr. Early was shot and killed. The affair grew out of an article published in the *Herald* yesterday, reflecting upon Green as a lawyer, which Green supposed Early to be the author of.

The weather to-night is very cold, and navigation North is closed again. The prospects are for a heavy snow storm, if the temperature moderates.

WASHINGTON.

CUSTOM INSPECTORS MURDERED.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

DEPARTURE OF OFFICIALS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TWO INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS MURDERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23.—Secretary McCulloch this morning received a dispatch from the Collector at Brownsville, Texas, dated yesterday, stating that two Inspectors of Customs had been murdered in that District by a gang of robbers, and another Inspector, named Robert H. Ryan, badly wounded. The names of the killed are George F. Hammond and William H. Phelps.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—C. C. Menaugh, District of Montana; Wm. H. Pendleton, Second District of Kentucky; John L. Bonor, Ninth District of Kentucky.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward left to-night for Auburn, accompanied by the British and French Ministers who have accepted an invitation to be his guests during the holidays. Chief Justice Chase and family also left to-night for the residence of Senator Sprague in Rhode Island, where they remain until Saturday.

ST. PAUL.

Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company—Resolution by the Board of Trade.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. PAUL, December 23.—The following is the resolution passed by the Board of Trade in regard to the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the subscriptions pledged by this Board to the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company were based upon representations made by the President of said company, which have not been complied with, said pledge is neither legally nor morally binding upon this Board, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to inform the said Telegraph Company of this decision, and that the Board declines to take any further steps in the matter.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Colfax on American Citizenship.

DIVISION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

ANOTHER MEETING HELD.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

EDITOR ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Samuel Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, was arrested last night at Fifth Avenue Hotel and taken to Ludlow street jail by the Sheriff, on a warrant issued at the instance of James Fisk, who charges him with libel. Bowles was bailed out.

BOY KILLED.

John Martin, nine years old, accidentally fell under a horse car on Atlantic street, Brooklyn, last evening, and had his head completely crushed off by the wheels.

COLFAX ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

In his speech at the New England dinner last night, Mr. Colfax referred to the growth of the United States as the result of the grandeur of American citizenship. It's the shield of American citizenship which shall make us proud and potential, and lift up our country to a prouder position among nations. It's that which is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trust of representing this great realm of freemen who rule here, not by divine right, but by free institutions, that when they stand speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation in the world they shall not on the one hand disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or, on the other, dishonor us by bowing the knee; then, when, with that self reliance, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources and our unequalled trials, which we have survived so gloriously and auspiciously, entitles us, then we need not go into the markets of the world to offer gold and silver to induce those island of the seas and adjacent States and Provinces to cast in their lot with us, and to share our future. I feel ashamed, as an American, when I hear of proffers to buy soil and sovereignty, men, woman and children, with gold and silver from our National Treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future. As you would spurn a bride that is bought with gold, as any fair woman would spurn a husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth instead of her heart, so we, as Americans should elevate our nationality to win those who are near to us in territorial congeniality to cast their lot with us; when voluntarialy and in a body they ask to share with us in our destinies and our magnificent future, we should welcome them into the fold of American citizens.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

The *Times* says the letter of Spaulding, and the report of Secretary McCulloch are invitations to the United States Supreme Court to decide against the validity of the legal tender act, at its present session.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The *Tribune* says General Sheridan will certainly be appointed to command at New Orleans on the 5th of March next.

CHANGES IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners to-day it was decided to organize the Department into nine brigades, and confer the following rank upon the officers: Chief Engineer to be Colonel; Assistant Engineer to be Lieutenant Colonel; District Engineer Major, and other officers in relative rank.

COURT DECISION.

In the case of the United States vs. about twenty thousand dollars worth of property, found at the rectifying establishment of Watson & Craing before the United States District Court to-day, the jury returned a verdict for the Government. The defense obtained thirty days stay of proceedings.

ACCIDENT.

M'de Foster has had a fall down a flight of stairs from her feet becoming entangled in her skirts, but escaped with life, though severely bruised and quite lame.

BAIL FORFEITED.

The bonds of the two Guitterman's, charged with extensive smuggling, have been forfeited by Commissioner Betts, they not having appeared before him to-day.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The Supreme Court, general term, to-day, in the case of the Minnesota Central Railroad Company vs. J. P. Morgan & Co., reversed the judgment of the lower court, and ordered a new trial, the effect of which will be, to give the railroad company a dividend declared by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, in which a large quantity of railroad iron was insured in 1863, and which had been held by Morgan & Co., who were the agents of the company, as their own.

MORTON'S GREENBACK THEORY.

A Washington special says: United States Treasurer Spinner, is writing a letter to the State Treasurer of Massachusetts, in which he will review Senator Morton's scheme for reducing the greenbacks.

PROBABLE VETO.

It is reported that the President will veto the Southern militia bill.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

The commercial travelers held another meeting this afternoon which was largely attended. Many cases of hardship arising under the State and municipal license laws, were rehearsed. Several of the speaker's denounced these laws as odious and tyrannical. General opinion favored making a test case, and taking it to the United States Supreme Court for decision, but a committee was appointed to consult Attorney General Evarts on the subject.

MEMPHIS.

Militia Outrages—Rumored Investigation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, December 23.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, yesterday, says the refugees from the counties afflicted with militia, continue to flock to this city, confirming the reports of the outrages by the militia.

The report that General Grant had sent officers to investigate the outrages, was received with much rejoicing.

By the Governor's proclamation this morning, Little River county, and that portion of Lafayette and East Red river are turned over to the civil authorities.

National Finances—Sherman's Funding Bill—A Letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Times:

In accordance with your request I send you a copy of a letter received in August last from Hon. George H. Pendleton. The question is as important now as it was then, and the publication of Mr. Pendleton's views more appropriate, from the probability of their receiving a more candid consideration than could have been expected in the heat of the canvass.

ALEX. J. P. GARESCHE.

CINCINNATI, August 4, 1868.

ALEX. J. P. GARESCHE—*My Dear Sir:*—You ask my opinion of the "funding bill." I have not a copy before me, but I remember well its important provisions. It provides for the issue of two classes of bonds, the one bearing four and a half per cent. interest, having thirty years to run, the other bearing four per cent. interest, having forty years to run, both payable, principal and interest in coin, and both exempt from municipal, State and Federal taxation. These bonds are to be exchanged for the present outstanding bonds of the United States, or they are to be sold, and the proceeds applied exclusively to the payments of such bonds.

Two observations on this bill will occur to every person:

First. It recognizes the right of the Government to pay the five twenty bonds in greenbacks. If those bonds are payable in coin only, no man will exchange them, bearing six per cent. interest, for bonds bearing only four and one half per cent.; and it is equally true that no man, having money to invest, will buy these bonds, bearing this less rate of interest, when every day he can buy in the market the five-twenties, bearing six per cent. interest, at the same rate.

The law will be utterly inoperative unless the holders of the five twenties and the moneyed men are driven to invest in the new bonds by the threat that the five twenties will be paid in greenbacks, and not coin. Senator Sherman understands this very well, and accordingly, when he made his report last winter to the Senate, he asserted that this means of coercion would be resorted to.

But if the five-twenties may legally be paid in greenbacks, it seems to me that it would be madness to convert them into bonds which must be paid in coin. The outstanding five-twenties to day reach about $1,700,000,000. Assume they are payable in greenbacks and $1,700,000,000 will suffice to pay them. Substitute for them bonds payable only in coin, and coin being, as it is quoted to-day, at $1,40, $2,380,000,000 in greenbacks will be required for their payment, and $680,000,000 are thus added to the public debt. We are told that the reduction of the interest will compensate for this addition to the principal. We will save one and one-half per cent., or perhaps two per cent. on $1,700,000,000—that is, $25,500,000, or at most $34,000,000, annually in the way of interest. Even the saving of the larger amount would not in twenty years exceed the amount thus added to the principal. I venture to affirm that no prudent business man would make such arrangements in his private affairs. No nation can make it and maintain its credit. Interest eats up the prosperity of the individual. It is equally fatal to a nation. But as an offset to the advantage the people derive from lower interest, we must remember that the Government expressly abandons the right to tax the new bonds, which unquestionably exists as to to the five twenties.

Second. If the payment of the debt shall be postponed for forty years, it will become a permanent institution—it will never be paid at all—it will be permanent as the debt of Great Britain. The same considerations which now induce us to postpone the payment for forty years, will then induce us to postpone it indefinitely. Times will be as hard, money will be as scarce, the seductions of light taxes will be as great, and the temptation to "let prosperity bear the burden as it will reap the benifit of the public debt," will be as strong as it now is. And, above all, we will then have contracted the habit of being in debt, and of being satisfied with the payment of interest; and this habit will cause us to yield very readily to suggestions whose force we do not now withstand. I need not paint to you the evils of a permanent public debt. They bear with crushing weight upon labor and condemn poverty to a life long slavery. They are the fruitful parents of corruption and despotism. I see no redeeming feature in this bill.

I have said that its theory is that the five-twenties are payable in greenbacks. At the discussion in the Senate, as well as before and since, Senators Sherman and Morton ably maintained this doctrine. Their arguments are unanswerable. They have not been, and cannot be successfully controverted. As far as argument can settle any question they have settled this question. I will do these gentlemen no injustice. They maintain that the Government has a legal right to pay these five-twenties in greenbacks, but ought not to exercise it. Both gentlemen have hinted that they might make an exception in favor of enforcing the "funding" process, but they generally ignore that especial case.

I agree with them that the Government has the legal right, and against them I maintain that the Government ought to exercise it. I say, indeed, that it is in duty bound to exercise it; I say that it cannot honestly and legally do otherwise. The Government is only a trustee—an agent of the people. It has no money—no property of its own. Every dollar is drawn from the people, and every expenditure ought to be for the benefit of the people. It has no right to pay a creditor more than the people owe him. The people owe him exactly what they have promised to pay him. Every dollar beyond this is given to him, and in order that they may have the dollar to give, the Government must take it by force from some other citizen.

The advantage of paying in greenbacks—always assuming, as Sherman, and Morton, and the Funding Bill assert, that we have the legal right—is so obvious that every man will admit that payment ought to be made in that way, unless good reasons to the contrary shall be shown.

Now, what are the reasons usually alleged?

First. That such payment would be a breach of good faith.

I deny it. Good faith is kept if we live up to our promises. Our promises are contained in the laws and the bonds. We cannot be called upon to go beyond them. According to Messrs. Sherman and Morton the laws and the bonds contain no promise to pay the five-twenties in coin. In recruiting soldiers for the army, in very many instances, the recruiting officer promised bounty and pay beyond the amount allowed by law. In no single instance did the government make good these promises. It replied to every application, "the law regulates the bounty and pay. The government cannot be responsible for promises or statements not authorized by law."

Again. The bounty and pay were fixed by the law of 1861. There were no greenbacks in existence then, and the promise was to pay bounty and wages in coin. After the law of 1862, the bounty and pay promised by the law in coin were discharged in greenbacks, though they have fallen very far from par. Was good faith kept with the soldiers in these matters? If yes, would not the same acts be consistent with good faith when applied to the bondholders? If no, why do not our sensative friends sometimes mention the fact, and make an effort to correct the injustice?

Second, That the payment in greenbacks cannot be made without violating the provision of the law of June 30, 1864—that the amount of outstanding greenbacks shall never exceed $450,000,000. But the amount of greenbacks now outstanding is less than $380,000,000. Seventy millions more can be issued without violating that section of the law. The issue of greenbacks as a substitute for National bank paper would be no violation of spirit of the law; and I have repeatedly demonstrated that with this substitution the debt can be paid without the addition of a dollar to the volume of the currency or to the rate of taxation.

We hear a great deal about "irredeemable paper," "flooding the country," "basket full of rags." This is mere idle talk, unworthy of reasoning men. The "irredeemable paper" is the greenback, which was voted for by every Republican in Congress, and when, during the discussion of the legal-tender clause, I pointed out the fact that no time was fixed when their redemption could be demanded, I was told that the omission was intentional. The "flooding the country" is only to keep outstanding the exact amount of currency issued by these same gentlemen. The "basketful of rags" would delight the heart of every one of them even though his opportunity for "laying by for a rainy day" would have satisfied even——.

The whole greenback theory consists of two plain, simple propositions.

First. We will pay to the public creditor what we promised to pay him—no less no more.

Second. We inflated the currency when the Government was buying material of war and incurring the debt.

We will not contract the currency when the Government is about to pay the debt. If the currency is contracted prices fall. The debt remains nominally the same; the rate of taxation remains the same; but, in order to pay his taxes, the farmer must sell more corn and wheat and barley, the manufacturer more cloth or shoes or furniture or machinery, the laborer must work more hours. This is robbing the people to enrich the public creditor. The legal tender act confiscated the property of the creditor class. The system of contraction confiscates the property of the debtor class.

Some of our friends favor inflation of the currency beyond the point to which it has ever gone. I will not go into that question here. If we would do exact justice between the people and the public creditor, we would keep the volume of currency exactly what it was when the debt was contracted. It was then upward of one thousand millions. It is now scarcely more than six hundred and fifty millions. At the close of the war, business was active, enterprise was stimulated, labor was employed and well paid. Taxes were collected in one year to the amount of five hundred and eighty millions. This condition of affairs should have been let alone until the debt was all paid. But the tinkers should be busy. They began to contract in the interests of the bondholders; to hoard and then to sell coin; to keep large reserves in the Treasury; to convert everything into gold interest bonds. As a matter of course, they have produced stagnation in business; checked enterprise; shocked the sensitive nerves of capital; driven it from investment in industrial pursuits, which employ labor and pay taxes, to investment in bonds, which yield large interest, pay no taxes and employ no labor; added to the amount of interest; increased our public debt; deprived labor of its occupation; lessened the public revenues while they have increased the hardship and burdens of paying them. And yet, in the face of these facts, we hear a constant demand for a return to specie payments, by means of still greater contraction, and still greater derangement or all our interes s. Specie payments are undoubtedly very desirable, not as an end, but as a means—as a condition of financial affairs—out of which are to flow stability, regularity, order. We may make sacrifices in hastening unduly to attain that position greater than we incur by postponing it. I certainly think the injustice and distress caused the taxpayers and the debtors of the country, by adding forty or fifty per cent. to their obligations, or by diminishing at that rate their resources would be such a sacrifice.

After all, the path of honor and honesty is the path of safety. Pay our creditors—public and private—exactly what we owe them, in currency of the kind and the value which we promised—neither contracting to the injury of the people, nor expanding unduly to the injury of the creditor. * *

Very truly yours,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

A Woman's Work.

The truthfulness of the following sketch, by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of what some women accomplish, will be appreciated by many farmers' wives, and perhaps its publication may induce greater sympathy for his partner in some husband's mind:

"I declare that the woman who is able to systemize and carry on smoothly the work of an ordinary family, illustrates higher sagacity than is called for by seven-eighths of the tasks done by man. Men take one trade and work at it; a mother's and housekeeper's work requires a touch from all trades. A man has his work hours and his definite tasks; a woman has work at all hours, and incessant confusion of tasks. Let any man do a woman's work for a single day—wash and dress the children—having provided their clothes the night before; see that breakfast is under way to suit a fault finding husband; the wash-boiler on with water for the wash, and the clothes assorted ready for the washing; the dish-water heating, and the luncheon brought out for the school-goers; a nice dinner in the good man's dinner pail; the beds made after proper airing; the father's convenience exactly hit for family prayers; the systematic sweeping of the house at least once a week, and of living rooms once to three times a day, according to the number of men to bring in the mud; the actual washing and out-hanging of clothes; the drying, sprinkling and folding, and to-morrow the ironing of the same; the sorting and mending of them, and provision for new ere the old give out; the making of bread three times a week, with cake and pies intercalated judiciously; pickles, preserves and the cellar stores to be laid in and not forgotten in their season; children's manners to be attended to; company to be entertained; her own person tidied up to please *his* eye; the tired *him* to be welcomed, and waited on by the no less tired *her*, and the home made cheerful; his trousers to be patched after he goes to bed, "so he can put them on in the morning." The children to be helped about their lessons, and reminded not to forget their Sunday school lesson; the shopping and marketing to be done for the household; house repairs to be attended to, and matters in general kept straight around home. Meanwhile, "papa must not be hindered about his work," because his work brings in the money. Yes, man's work brings the money. But man's work does not tax the head, and heart and hand, as woman's does."

The Eruption of Vesuvius—A Vivid Description of the Lava-flow.

The latest account of the eruption of Vesuvius is dated November 24, the London *Times* correspondent writing as follows:

"The eruption of Vesuvius is less violent than it was, and all apprehensions of any further destruction have ceased. But it has been a time of such great anxiety, and great suffering, too, for the poor inhabitants about the foot of the mountain, that one feels little inclined to dwell on the magnificence of the spectacle. The upper crater still blows off a considerable quantity of smoke, but not such a huge body as last week ascended into the air; the lava is less copious, and the scientific instrument is less active; let us hope, therefore, that the great danger has passed. When I wrote last several villages or townships were supposed to be in imminent peril of being covered, for the stream of lava was calculated as being a mile or a mile and a half wide, and the height from thirty feet to forty feet, and fed as it was continually from the upper part of the mountain, no one could say to what extent the danger would reach.

"Let me try to explain the course of this deluge, rather than stream. From the new cones which were opened a week since at the foot of the principal cone, flowed four seperate torrents through the Fosso della Vetrana into the plain beneath, where it formed a large lake of blackened scoriæ—that is, on the surface, but which underneath was living fire. Motionless it appeared, but the sound as of shingles agitated by a stormy sea told you it was advancing, and the pressure of fresh lava from behind gave it at intervals an impetus which was perceptible to the eye. At last it arrived at the edge of the Fosso del Faroni, over which it rolled a grand cascade of one hundred feet in depth. The valley called the Fosso del Faraoni is too narrow to contain the mass of material which was continually poured into it; so that after destroying a bridge, some cottages, and land, it diverged in another direction to the left, towards St. Giorgio a Cremano. St. Sebastinano and Massa, which lie on the northeast of Vesuvius, were thus saved from certain destruction, while St. Giorgio was in imminent peril, and continuing its direction towards the east, Portici Resina would have been in danger.

"Indeed, so great was the apprehension that the Campo Santo of Portici, which lies at some distance from the city, would have been covered, that some persons desired to remove the bodies of their friends from their last resting place. Happily the lava stopped short of it though the report was generally current that it had invaded the cemetery. So rapid was its course that Professor Palmieri was of opinion that but for the inequalities of the surface of the ground and other obstacles, the lava would long since have poured itself into the sea, thus crossing the railway. As it is, the ruin has been great. The district at the back of Reaina has suffered the most, especially that portion of it known as the 'Novelle,' celebrated for rich wines and delicious fruits which have grown there. Many cottages and villas, too, were buried, and numerous persons have been reduced to poverty. In the Fosso della Vetrana a large chesnut wood of considerable proportions was the first victim; and the same observation was made by others that has been made several times by myself—that while the vines seemed to writhe in agony like so many human beings, the larger trees stood manfully against the destroyer, for a time, and then fell over into the scorching flood. Among other buildings swallowed up, was a chapel dedicated to St. Michell; the land destroyed in the district of Resina amounts to upwards of four hundred acres of the richest in that rich neighborhood.

"Sailors who were out on Saturday night tell me they were half-blinded, and were compelled to keep their mouths shut to prevent the ashes from entering. Around Resina all the pasturage has been destroyed; persons who reside at the distance of twenty miles from Naples describe the same effect—the smarting of the eyes, the covering of the roofs of houses, of the earth, of vegetation with a thin black veil. Wells were closed to prevent the entrance of roof-water, and roofs were swept, and the sweepings preserved for household purposes. What I describe I saw, as I did in 1861-2. One singular fact I have not mentioned, and it is that in a straight line, from north to south, the sea was covered with ashes, presenting a similar appearance to that waich one witnesses outside a steamer when the refuse ashes have been thrown overboard. Probably these phenomena have been witnessed far beyond the limits of the bay, for the wind was very strong; but no report of the fact has as yet been received.

"During the whole of the past week the spectacle presented all round the mountain has been of the saddest and most remarkable character—a general flight on the part of the inhabitants, by order of the Prefect, who, as at Palermo so here, has shown himself equal to any emergency. Every kind of carriage was pressed into the service, even to the military trains. Cattle were driven off, and wine, and the produce of the late harvest and household goods were carried away to a place of safety. Nothing could save the land, and a distressing picture might be made of the despair of many a poor man. Mingled with the sufferers were tens of thousands of the curious, who came to gaze. Naples, in fact, had gone out to Portici, which was converted into a fair where new trades were improvised, and among them, that of the sale of torches, which flickered on the mountain till daylight."

An Earthquake Victim—Singular Escapes and Death.

On the 10th of November, died, in Valparasio, Mrs. Davidson, one of the sufferers by the terrible earthquake of the 13th of August. She was a widow, and was living at Arica with her son when the catastrophe occurred, he finding her after the first heavy shock partially buried under the ruins of their house. With some assistance she was got out, but so badly bruised that she could not sit up. While they sought further help, she was carried away by the sea, which began to invade the town a few minutes before six; she, however, had managed to get her arms through a broken door, and that kept her afloat; she was washed on to a small island hard by; but the waters left her there only fifteen minutes. A boat was despatched to her rescue by the Peruvian corvette America; it was half full of water by the time it picked her up and, she had been in the sea eight and three quarter hours. The turbulent state of the waters baffled all efforts to return to the ship, so the men put their boat out to sea to wait till daylight, and reached the shore at about 6 o'clock the following morning. For three days she lay exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and the cold night dews, without any other shelter than that afforded by a common blanket that her son was able to get. After an unavailing effort to get to Valparaiso by the small steamer, she reached there by the Emeralda on the 27th of September. Every care was taken of the unfortunate lady, but the shock and attendant suffering had been too severe for her to bear, and she died as above stated.

—The latest case of absence of mind is that of a careful gentleman whom an acquaintance found marking his paper collars with indelible ink. The visitor made no remark until the job was finished, when he inquired, in a sepulchral voice: "But will they wash?" This woke up the dreamer to worldly things.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE COURTS.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George W. Dithdidge, indicted for perjury, on oath of James Gillespie, of the firm of Gillespie & Mitchell, taken up on Wednesday, was resumed yesterday morning.

A large number of witnessess were called by the defense, and their testimony put an entirely different coloring on the case from that given by the prosecution. Moreover all of the witnesses testified as to the excellent character borne by the defendant. At the conclusion of the testimony Mr. Bell, for the defense, addressed the jury, making a strong argument.

He was followed by Mr. Marshall, also in behalf of the defendant, who reviewed the testimony in a masterly manner. Referring to the manner in which the oath was administered to the defendant, in the Prothonotary's office, when making his affidavit of defence to the note. Mr. M. said the language of the oath was "to the best of your knowledge and belief you have a complete defense." If a lawyer had advised defendant that he had a good case, it was no perjury to make affidavit. Besides, if the affidavit drawn up contained things which Mr. Dithridge did not say, he was not responsible. In conclusion Mr. Marshall asked the court to charge the jury that the evidence of good character is an element, a fact upon which the jury may found a reasonable doubt.

J. W. F. White, Esq., then addressed the jury on the part of the Commonwealth. His speech occupied over an hour in its delivery.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's argument Judge Mellor charged the jury as follows:

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

The offense here charged is *wilful and corrupt perjury*. It is therefore important that the jury keep in view what constitutes this offense. It may be defined to be a *wilful, corrupt, and false statement under oath in a judicial proceeding in regard to a matter material to the question at issue.*

It must be wilfully or intentionally false. To be so, its falsity must be known to the witness or party, and this implies that it is contrary to his belief. If wilfully false and done for a purpose in the cause different from what would be promoted by the truth, it may be regarded as corrupt, without other evidence of its corruptness. If the evidence shows it to be wilfully false, and for a sinister purpose, its corruption may be fairly inferred.

Under this definition and explanation, your deliberations are to be conducted. Do you find all these elements in the affidavit of the defendant in regard to which the perjury is charged? Or, rather, do you find that the defendant, in making this affidavit, did what the fore going definition requires.

That the affidavit was made, and made under oath, and in a judicial proceeding, in a material manner, by the defendant, is not controverted; and that the affidavit is false in certain of its material statements, is also not seriously controverted.

But the point controverted and insisted upon by the defense is that the affidavit in any of its statements is wilful and corrupt. Were, then, the statements, or any of the absolute statements, in this affidavit, wilfully and corruptly made by the defendant on trial? That is to say, was such statement not only untrue, but was it wilfully and corruptly false and untrue. Was it false, and known to be so, by the defendant, but made notwithstanding its known falsity for some purpose in the cause which the truth would not have promoted. It requires these elements to constitute the offense charged.

In regard to this, you have on the part of the Commonwealth, the testimony of Messrs. Strain, and Hill, and McKee; and on the part of the defense the testimony of Judge Kirkpatrick and Mr. Mellon, and the testimony of numerous witnesses as to character.

The defense insists that the statements contained in this affidavit, were inadvertently made—mistakenly made—by the defendant. That as written down by his Attorney they have a different meaning, and have a different legal effect, from what he stated at the time, and are different from what he supposed he was swearing to at the time.

This is a question for you on the entire evidence. If he made the affidavit under a misapprehension or mistake as to its contents, of course it would lack the elements of willfulness and corruption.

As to previous good character, evidence of this is always to be allowed weight. It is a fact in the case which may excite in the mind of the jury a reasonable doubt of guilt if the other facts and circumstances in evidence do not outweigh it. Good character will not justify an acquittal where the jury believe the party guilty, or in other words will not in itself constitute a defense, but it is a fact which in some cases may be sufficient to create such doubt as will justify the jury in finding a verdict of acquittal.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired, and after a brief absence they came into court with a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the prosecutor, James Gillespie, to pay the costs.

A Colored Man Robbed.

On Thursday evening about twelve o'clock, as Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Allegheny night police, was passing along Ohio street, he was stopped by a colored man named Daniel Phillips, who stated that he had been robbed in a drinking saloon on East Lane. According to Phillips' statement the saloon was kept by a colored woman named Seymour, and while there he had been robbed of his bank book, and a pocket book containing about twelve dollars. He also stated that he suspected John Fisher and Henry Pauline, two colored men, who were in the saloon at the time, with having committed the theft and gave the Lieutenant a description of the parties. Lieut. Kennedy started in search of the accused, and on Middle street observed two men, who proved to be the parties for whom he was looking. He arrested and brought them to the lock-up. At first they stoutly denied their guilt, but subsequently Pauline acknowledged that Mrs. Seymour was the guilty party. Lieut. Kennedy they went to the saloon and succeeded in recovering the bank book, but could find no traces of the money. Both of the parties under arrest make the saloon their headquarters, and as Phillips was positive they had robbed him, they were detained in custody. Yesterday morning they had a hearing before Mayor Drum, and were held for trial. Fisher made a voluntary statement, during which he denied his own complicity with the affair, and asserted that Pauline committed the robbery, assisted by Mrs. Seymour.

No You Don't!

A zealous representative of the Young Men's Christian Association, was, a few days ago, drumming up recruits for the "noon prayer meeting." On the street he met Mr. ——, now residing outside of the city limits. The representative of the Young Men's Christian Association accosted him, and the following conversation occurred: "Y. M. C. A.: "Do you reside in the city, Mr. ——?" "No sir, I live in the country." "We have a prayer meeting just around here, and would be glad to have friends from the country meet with us; will you come?" (Suspiciously): "A prayer meeting?" "Yes sir; come in and get a blessing." (More suspiciously) "No you don't; you can't come any of your confidence games on me, sir!"

FRIGHTFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Supposed to be Mortally Wounded—Several Others Badly Scalded.

Last evening, at half-past five o'clock, there was a fearful boiler explosion at the Superior Iron Works of Messrs. Richey, Herron & Co., at Wood's Run, which will probably be attended by fatal results. It appears that at the time stated the engines, which are propelled by the steam from eight large boilers, were running under ordinary pressure when the mud-valve of one of the boilers was blown out. There was a deafening report and a terrible crash, the latter caused by the fall of a large wall in the rear of the boilers, which separated the latter from one of the departments where a large number of workmen were engaged. Some of the bricks from the wall were hurled with great violence through the work shop, and a number of men were struck and badly injured. The establishment was instantly filled with hot steam, and several persons were severely scalded. Among those who are dangerously injured we could only learn the names of two, viz: John Griffiith and John Carothers. These men were working near the wall immediately behind the exploded boiler, and were injured by falling bricks, besides being scalded to such an extent that their lives are despaired of. There was also another man working with those above named, who is thought to be mortally hurt. Quite a number were injured slightly, whose names, as already stated, we were unable to obtain. The wounded were carried to their homes near by, and are receiving proper attention.

The cause of the accident is not at present known, but we heard that the calamity was attributed to a defect in the boiler. The engineer and fireman both escaped unhurt.

Griffith and Carothers, two of the wounded men, are married. The latter has a wife and family of six children.

The Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association—Election of Officers.

A regular meeting of the above Association, was held at their Hall, in the Third National Bank building, last evening. After the transaction of the usual business, an election was held for officers to serve the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Capt. T. Brent Swearingen; unanimously.

Vice Presidents—James Irvin, G. L. B. Fetterman, Frank P. Lee, R. B. Patterson, W. H. Reel.

Recording Secretary—Capt. Jas. B. Moore.

Corresponding Secretary—E. I. Hughes.

Treasurer—Josiah Reamer; unanimously

The present presiding officer, Mr. Stephen C. McCandless was nominated for re-election amid much enthusiasm and would have been re-chosen without any opposition had he not positively declined the honor. The new President, Mr. Swearingen, stated that if Mr. McCandless would allow the use of his name, he (S.) would not be a candidate. Mr. McCandless was his *first* choice and he felt warranted in saying he was also the choice of nearly every member of the association.

These remarks were received with the liveliest satisfaction, and Mr. McCandless was called upon to respond, which he did in an appropriate manner, thanking those present for their manifestations of good will, and while his duties would not permit him to take an active part in the affairs of the Association as he could wish, still he would do his utmost to further its principles and contribute to the success of the organization.

The Association is in a flourishing condition and bids fair to become a valuable auxiliary to the Democratic party throughout the Union. It numbers among its members many of the best young men of the two cities, and in point of intelligence and moral worth is eclipsed by no similar organization in the country. The new officers will be installed at the next regular meeting.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Freight Train Smashed Up—One Man Killed.

On Saturday evening at a Station called the "Gap" in Mifflin county, a short distance East of Lancaster, an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the destruction of twelve freight cars and the death of one man.

It appears that the freight train, which was empty, was as it is technically termed "running loose" i. e. rapidly upon a down grade with but slight assistance from the engine, when either a wheel or an axle of the car second in the rear of the locomotive, broke and all the cars behind were thrown up and together like so many jack screws, making a pyramidical shaped pile of nearly forty feet in height. Strange to say all the employees on board escaped with but a few bruises, save one man named Carter, from Marreta Pa., who received injuries about the back and head which resulted in his almost immediate decease. Carter leaves a wife and two children in Marretta.

The "fast line," which left Philadelphia at midnight on Saturday, was detained eight hours by the wreck and did not reach Pittsburgh until last night at half past ten o'clock, having been some twenty-two and a half hours *en route*. The express, eastward bound, likewise suffered some detention, but further than these named, there will be no interruption, in the trains or the connections of the road.

Horrible Accident.

About ten o'clock Thursday morning, a terrible accident occurred at the saw mill of Mr. John Redman, on McKee street, in Birmingham, which resulted in the instant death of an elderly man, named Mr. Jacob Robb, employed in the mill. The deceased, it appears, was engaged at the circular saw, and had hold of one end of the board at the time of the accident. By an unfortunate mischance the board broke, and the unfortunate man was thrown upon the saw, and fell upon it with his face and breast. In an instant the sharp teeth crashed through his skull, and cutting the head in twain severed the body nearly to the waist. The workmen were almost paralyzed with horror, but the machinery was stopped as soon as possible, and the mangled body lifted from the table upon which it had fallen. Of course death was instantaneous. The deceased was an elderly man, and leaves a family to mourn his sudden and terrible death. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest yesterday afternoon. The jury found a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was nearly fifty years of age, and resided with his family near Temperanceville.

Those Possessed of Common Wit

Buy bottles that white wrappers fit;
But fools are often caught and sold,
With tinted wrappers, brown and old.

Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, full pints, price $1 is sold by all respectable druggists. Wolcott's PAIN PAINT is the efficient remedy for pain. Buy it. Try it.

There is Good Authority

For stating, that in this country, one adult out of every six, dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the greatest scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. D. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflamation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere. M.W.S:D&W.

The Symptoms of Consumption Are

Paleness of the countenance.
Spitting, or expectoration of pus.
This pus sinks in water.
It is sometimes streaked with blood.
There is chilliness or shiverings, and flashes of heat.
There is a pearly whiteness of the eyes.
The hair of the head falls off.
At times there is a circumscribed red spot on one or both cheeks.
There is swelling of the hands and feet.
There is great debility and emaciation of the body.
There is a high colored state of the urine.
With a deposit, on standing, like brick dust.
There is oftentimes a great thirst.
The blood is hurried through the arteries and veins.
The pulse is over a hundred, and even as high as one hundred and forty in a minute.
The veins on the surface of the body are bluer than usual, and languid.
As the disease progresses the debility increases.
The expectoration becomes more copious.
The finger nails are incurvated.
There is a marasmus and wasting of all the powers of life.
There is often pain in one or both lungs.
There is often diarrhoea and faintness.
There is great sinking of the vital forces.
When there are tubercles, small portions of tuberculous matter will be expectorated.
This tubercular matter has an offensive odor
On an examination with a lung sound, rattling and gurgling is heard.
There is always more or less cough.
Some of these symptoms are always present in pulmonary consumption, and nearly or quite all of them in the different stages of the disease.

No disease of which we have any knowledge is so common and so almost invariably fatal; yet this need not be the case if the earlier symptoms were heeded. Time and again we have called attention to the necessity of early treatment and the application of a proven remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will in every instance of a recent cough, arrest the progress of the disease and hinder its development, and even after it has become settled will often cure it and arrest further decay of the lungs.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE AFTER JANUARY 1st, to No. 367 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW ST. CLAIR. DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
HEADACHE PILLS.
The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.
I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 76 Cobb street, Pittsburgh, Pa

A Fact of Great Value.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and in stead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Office hours from A. M. until 4 P. M.

Be on Your Guard Against Counterfeits.

We cordially respond to the request of Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, to warn the public that this celebrated Tonic and Stimulous is not sold by the quart, gallon or barrel. It is put up *solely in square glass bottles*, with a *private stamp over the cork*, bearing a likeness of Dr. Mishler. All others are counterfeits.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
NEW GOODS.
BOOTS AND SHOES
NEW CARPETS.
SMITHSON'S
AUCTION ROOMS,
55 & 57
FIFTH AVENUE

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT LADIES' and MISSES' BALMORALS. The finest
BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
In the city. Large stock of
Men's, Boys', and Youth's
BOOTS AND SHOES.
MITHSON'S AUCTION ROOMS,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS.
CARPETS,
CARPETS,
Smithson's Emporium,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.
BOOTS and SHOES
LADIES', MISSES',
LADIES', MISSES',
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S,
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S,
LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES.
H. B. SMITHSON & CO'S
MAMMOTH EMPORIUM,
55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.
des

BRANDING IRONS.

Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whisky Distillers.

The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box

BURNT ON THE SAME.

Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in endless Variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

JAMES BOWN,
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE

A full line of Trusses, Radical Cure Truss, Double Truss, Mrs. Betts' Supporter, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Fine Surgeon's Sponges, Turkish Bath Towels.

Munn's Nursing Bottles, a large lot of Syringes, glass and rubber. Also, Agency for Burton's Tobacco Antidote. Bazin's Honey Soap, Bazin's Omnibus Soap. Bay Rum, and all articles for toilet use, sold wholesale and retail by

A. TORRENCE,
Corner Fourth and Market Sts.

SAVE YOUR FEED.
CUT HAY AND GROUND FEED are of double value, as when used in their ordinary state. We offer
Cutting Boxes, Shellers, Portable Grist Mills, Boilers, &c.,
Of the very best patterns, at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
J. KNOX,
del2:wtjal 137 Liberty Street.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, in Back Room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had large experience in a practice of over thirty years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder, and Kidney General Debility and Nervousness yield readyto his treatment. au26:eod&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN
Cabinet Organs.
(PATENTED 1868)
THE
MASON & HAMLIN
Improved Vox Humana

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

THE MOST POPULAR IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE

in instruments of this class.

It is now several years since the invention and application to such instruments as the VOX HUMANA, which was the first applied by its inventor to the Organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were urged to introduce it to the public. In its then imperfect state, and especially considering its liability to get out of order, they were unwilling to adopt it. From that time continuous experiments for its improvement have been made in the factory of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company and elsewhere, which have at last been eminently successful, the result being the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, combining several patents.

In combination with the AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, used only in these Organs, it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing novel and exquisite effects; especially adding to its variety and delicacy of expression, and increasing, somewhat, its power. The peculiar excellencies of several Orchestral Instruments are successfully imitated; and altogether as frequently characterized by organists, "the effect is fascinating." It is simple in construction, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no seperate pedal.

Style and Prices.

Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices announced this month.

NEW STYLE No. 21—FIVE STOP DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut, carved and panelled, new design. Stops Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. *The best Organ of its size that can be made.* Price $170.

NEW STYLE No. 22—The same Organ, in Rosewood Case. Price $200.

NEW STYLE No. 39—The same in Pipe Organ style of Case, Carved and Panelled, Walnut, with richly Gilt Pipes. Price $300.

NEW STYLE No. 27—SUB-BASS AND OCTAVE COUPLER CABINET ORGAN, FIVE STOPS—Diapason, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana. Solid Walnut Case. Each key commands four separate reeds or vibrators. An Organ of surprising power and brilliancy, and great variety. Price $250.

STYLE No. 1—FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN—Solid Walnut Cases plain. Price $50.

STYLE No. 3—FOUR OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN. Solid Walnut Case, plain. $75.

STYLE A—FIVE OCTAVES, ONE STOP—TREMULANT, with one set of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $100.

STYLE C—FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE STOPS, VIOLA, DIAPASON, MELODIA, FLUTE, TREMULANT, with two sets of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $125.

MANY OTHER STYLES AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

The superiority of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is well established. They are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class; were awarded the PARIS EXPOSITION MEDAL, and have been honored with an amount and degree of commendation from the musical profession of this and other countries never given to any other instrument.

A new descriptive and illustrated catalogue, just issued, will be sent free to every applicant.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New York,
And No. 154 Tremont street, Boston.
de12:3tw

STEAM TO
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
jy15:eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

STEAM TO GLASGOW
AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35
Steerage, $30.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

PEOPLE'S
SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 186
CAPITAL - - $100,000
Office: No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT.....HENRY LLOYD
VICE PRESIDENT.....WILLIAM REA
TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	William Rea,
James I. Bennett,	James Lippincott,
E. P. Jones,	Hon. Thos. Mellon,
W. M. Gormly,	John D. Scully,
William A. Herron.	

SECRETARY AND TREASUSER: SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock a. m., to 4 o'clock p. m., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from six to nine o'clock. mi4:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFFECTIONS OF THE
KIDNEYS
AND URINARY ORGANS.

DISEASES OF THIS NATURE ARE found to exist in persons of all ages. Children, and even infants, are subject to unnatural secretions of the kidneys, and pain in voiding the urine, as well as adults. Especially is this the case with aged and infirm persons, and those whose habits are sedentary, nor is this a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the delicate nature of the kidneys, and the important functions they have to perform. All the superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous waste of the system, must pass through the kidneys, thence into the bladder, and passes off with the urine; consequently, any obstruction in the kidneys that will prevent these poisonous particles from being thrown off, will be followed by disease of the organs themselves, and more or less derangement of the whole system. Among the symptoms of such derangement are the following: Deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending around the loins to the abdomen, or a dull, heavy, numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen, to the inner part of the thigh; great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, feverish skin, headache, nervous and general debility, &c., &c.

In the removal and cure of such diseases, no remedy has yet been discovered that equals

DR. SARGENT'S
Diuretic or Backache Pills.

They have been used extensively for upwards of forty years, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case, and are highly recommended by all who have used them. For sale by all druggists. des

THE BANKING HOUSE
OF
PH. R. MERTZ
Cor. Wood and Fifth Sts.,

Draws BILLS OF EXCHANGE at the current rates, mostly direct, on

LONDON, (The Union Bank.)	BERLIN, Posen,
Dublin,	Heibbrom,
Glasgow,	HAMBURG,
Liverpool,	Dresden,
Belfast,	Weimar,
PARIS, Fould & Co.	LEIPZIG, Cologne,
Strasburg,	Coblenz,
Mulhouse,	Cassell,
Amsterdam,	FRANKFORT,
Stockholm,	Munnbarm,
BREMEN,	Landorn,
Hanover,	MAWIZ,
Gottingen,	Kaiserslautern,
Winden,	Basel,
DARMSTADT,	Berne,
Wurzburg,	Lucerne,
STUTTGART,	St. Gallm,

And about 200 smaller places. In country districts and villages the money is sent from the nearest town by mail, free of charge, directly to the residence, and returns had in from 30 to 40 days. Collections made by power of attorney, for which I have great facilities, having connections with the proper offices there.

The French language is spoken at the office.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
no19:1md&w

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

LIABILITIES:

Amount due Depositors	
Dec. 1st, 1868	$2,073,639 17
Dividend for the last six months	55,668 14
Contingent Fund	186 497 30
Total Liabilities	$2,315,804 61

ASSETS:

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$1,654,063 45
Real Estate	25,475 27
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,624 04
U. S. 6-20 six per cent. Bonds, '65-'67	350,000 00
U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881	50,043 75
Bills Receivable	30,720 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	133,8-3 10
Total Assets	$2,315,804 61

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report, that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1868, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 65 and 67, U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881, and the cash in bank and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above Report.

R. C. LOOMIS,
JAMES D. KELLY, } Aud. Com.
WM. J. ANDERSON,
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1868.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the profits for the last six months, free of Government Tax, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from 1st inst. CHAS. A. COLTON,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1868. Treasurer.
d17:td:1tw

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED!—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretions. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2; female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
and remedy for
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTERS, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint of corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter, and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. This being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1 25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market st., and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia. fe21:mwf:1yd&w.

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room.
au24:eod&

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. se22:3md&w

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Issue Between Greece and Turkey.

Policy of the Russian Government.

INVASION OF GREEK TERRITORY FORBIDDEN.

The Cadiz Insurgents to Have a Military Trial.

The Times on the Anglo-American Question.

Pacific Solution of the Eastern Difficulty.

Financial and Commercial.

THE GREAT POWERS ON THE EUROPEAN QUESTION.

PARIS, December 19.—It is said the Russian Government has sent a note to the French Government in relation to the questions at issue between Greece and Turkey.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that Russia and other Great Powers agree that both the Porte and Greece should delay action for five days, in order that negotiations for a settlement of the question may be attempted.

The public newspapers says the envoys of Turkey and Greece have not left their respective ports of Athens and Constantinople.

The *Polais* says: Naval Commissioners are being instructed to avoid a struggle with Turkish vessels, which could at present only weaken the Grecian cause.

The same journal says: The Athenians are exultant over the prospective war with Turkey, while the deputation from Naupalia Patras, Corpea and Corinth protest against the action of the Government as ruinous to Greece. The Athenians expect a revolt by the Greeks in the Turkish provinces of Thessaly and Macedonia. The latest advices from Athens state that the Government of Greece has yet taken no steps of a defensive character.

TURKEY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

LONDON, December 19.—Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Turkish commander Omer Pasha has been forbidden by his Government to invade Grecian territory unless armed bands of Greeks pass the Thessalian frontier.

THE "EROSIS" AFFAIR.

PARIS, December 19.—The *Moniteur* has the following details of the Erosis affair: The Erosis answered Habart Pasha's signal with a shot, and immediately sought refuge in the Port of Syra, where it was blockaded by vessels of the Turkish fleet.

Habart Pasha announced his willingness to abandon the blockade on condition that the Erosis should be escorted to Athens by the Grecian frigate, and there await the result of the judicial proceedings for the outrages committed.

A NEW MINISTRY.

ATHENS, December 19.—A new Cabinet is to be formed by Alexander. Kormaundouos is the present head of the ministry.

THE SITUATION AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 19. — The Greeks in this city ask of the Paltee the privilege of remaining here in case of hostilities between the two countries, agreeing to preserve strict neutrality. A corps has been organized and is ready to proceed to Greece at short notice. Turkey continues tranquil.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

MADRID, December 19.—It has been decided that the Cadiz insurgents are to be tried by a council of war, but that in no case will the extreme penalty of death be inflicted.

ORDERLY ELECTIONS.

MADRID, December 19.—The elections for members of Cortes are proceeding in incorporated Cortes. There has been no disorder. A large number of those elected are favorable to the formation of a monarchical form of government. The Government authorizes the statement that the treaty of peace with Chili may be considered an accomplished fact.

THE DIPLOMATIC ATTITUDE IN THE EAST.

The following dispatch has just been received, bearing date, Constantinople, Dec. 19: The Greek Ambassador in this city today demanded of the guaranteeing Powers the protection of the Greek subjects in Constantinople. The French Envoy, on part of his government, declined to move in the matter. The Porte demands the banishment of all Greeks from Bulgaria and Belgrade.

LONDON, December19.—The *Times* in commenting on the speech recently delivered by Reverdy Johnston at the Birbeck Institution, says: "The sum of Mr. Johnston's policy is that trifles must not prevent the preservation of peaceful relations between England and America." The *Times* hints that the American obstacles to the treaty should therefore be withdrawn.

PROBABLE COMPROMISE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sunday, December 20.—Latest news from the East is more pacific. The Government at Athens, which has hitherto been swept along by the popular eagerness for war with the Turks, is now disposed to listen to the protests of the European powers. This disposition is strengthened by the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of peace which may avert war, if the Sublime Porte will grant time for further negotiation. It is understood that the Western Powers sustain the Sultan's ultimatum to Greece, while the Russian Government, in the interest of the Greeks, will seek to modify the terms.

A CANARD.

A rumor which prevailed in Paris yesterday, that the Russian Government had sent an unfavorable note to the French Government on the Eastern question, proves to have been a canard invented to depress the market.

CAUSE OF THE ORIENTAL CRISIS.

A foreboding allusion to the Eastern question made by Lord Stanley on the 13th of November in his speech to his constituents at Lynn Regis, is regarded as one of the secondary causes of the crisis in the East.

LAIRD AND OUR MINISTER HOBNOBBING.

LONDON, December 19.—Mr. Laird publishes his correspondence with Reverdy Johnston to-day. Laird made the first advances in acts before the Liverpool banquet. Laird invited Johnston to visit him to hear the former's wishes for a lasting peace. Johnston could not accept the invitation for lack of time, closing his note as follows: "Notwithstanding your sympathies for my Southern brethern during the war, I shall have much pleasure in making your acquaintance and hearing your sincere wishes for peace."

DISTURBANCE QUELLED.

MADRID, December 20.—A riot broke out at Toro, in the Province of Zamora, caused by the hostility of some of the people to the organization of a National Guard in that town. It was quickly suppressed by the authorities.

A CARLIST CONSPIRACY.

The *Correspondencia* asserts that the Carlists have formed a deep and widespread conspiracy for the possession of the Government, and that they only await the breaking out of a strife between the Liberal parties of the country, to develope this design.

ROYAL VISIT.

PARIS, December 20.—Ex Queen Isabella of Spain, has made a visit to the Emperor at Tuilleries.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ORIENTAL SITUATION.

The *Moniteur* says the Powers who signed the treaty in 1856 continue to urge conciliation on both the Greek and Turkish Governments.

The *Patrie* asserts that the Porte will submit to the Great Powers documentary proofs that Greece intended to excite insurrection in the Turkish Islands, and then take possession of them.

NEW ORLEANS.

A Steamer in Difficulty—Trouble with the Revenue Officers—Vessel Sunk.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 19. — The steamer Havana or Maramon, is again in trouble, the Collector having threatened her seizure, on the grounds of violation of the law in not exhibiting proper papers, when they were called for, and that the changing of her flag was irregular. The facts are as follows: The vessel was purchased in New York by the Peruvian Government, her owners contracting to deliver her at South West Pass, or wherever the Peruvian Monitors might be. On her arrival at South West Pass, the transfer was made, the Peruvian flag hoisted and her former captain retained as sailing master. When the American register was sent to New York to be cancelled, Senor Garcia was notified by her former owner that the register was already cancelled and, that it was not intended to bring the vessel to this city, but, while lying at South West Pass, repairs to her machinery became necessary, and she came here under the Peruvian flag and has since been the victim of continued misfortunes, having been the cause of the misunderstanding between Minister Garcia and Collector Fuller. Yesterday the officers boarded her and demanded to see her papers. The Captain replied that the vessel belonged to the Peruvian navy, but he had no papers to exhibit, and referred the officers to Minister Garcia. The latter has received no official communication in reference to the matter, though he notified the custom authorities that the Havana belonged to his Government, and his readiness to answer any charges against her. The whole trouble originated in her coming here for repairs. Had she remained at South West Pass, no notice would have been taken of her. Collector Fuller states that charges have been made against the vessel of violation of the law; among others, that powder has been landed from her in the night, and that the law compelled him to seize her, although her papers were regular. He, however, has referred the matter to the authorities at Washington, and will take no further steps unless on advices from there. The vessel's manifest states that she cleared for the South West Pass to-night.

Secretary McCulloch telegraphed to Collector Fuller, to be governed by section 60, of the act of 1799, and informed him that Secretary Seward had charge of the question of the non-compliance with the laws by the Peruvians.

It is stated that Collector Fuller has ordered the Revenue cutter, Wilderness, to intercept the Maramon, should she attempt to go to sea without authority from the Custom House.

Twenty-eight officers and crew for the Peruvian fleet, arrived last night.

The monitors are still lying at the mouth of the river.

The steamer, Era No. 10, was sunk in the Red river, on the 17th inst, with eighty-eight bales of cotton on board. No lives were lost.

NEW YORK

Death of a Chief Justice—Economy of Governor Hoffman—Motion to Quash—Third Army Corps Re-Union—Skeletons Discovered—The Other Side of the Cuban Story—Custom House Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, December 19.—Chief Justice Robertson, of the Supreme Court of New York, died last evening.

Governor elect Hoffman has declined the escort by the Seventy-first Regiment to Albany, on the occasion of his inauguration, on account of the fact that the trip will put the regiment to a great expense, and the introduction in Common Council of an appropriation to meet such expenses.

At the order of Judge Nelson, the motion to quash the proceedings in the Fullerton case was indefinitely postponed by Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day.

The Third Army Corps Union will hold a social reunion at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening. Gen. Sickles will preside, and Generals Heintzelman and Hooker are expected to be present.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The Congressional Committee to investigate frauds in this city have arrived and will commence sessions to-morrow.

Commercial travellers are holding meetings here with the object of framing a petition to Congress to take action relative to the license laws of various cities and States.

Skeletons of a number of martyrs of the Wallabout prison ships were discovered in excavating the drain at the Navy Yards yesterday, and arrangements made for their interment.

A memorial in opposition to the bill which passed the United States House increasing the duty on copper, has received signatures of leading mercantile firms.

The Bank of Candor, Tioga county, was broken open and robbed on Thursday night of $34,000.

The *Herald's* Havana letter of the 13th says it is a fact that a gigantic insurection exists in this Island, that is supported or countenanced by the great mass of native population, the exceptions being insignificant in point of numbers, and that it has had many encounters with the Spanish troops in which its supporters inflicted quite as much, if not more, damage than they suffered, and that the best informed among the disinterested and unprejudiced are already beginning to calculate on ultimate success, which shall leave the Cubans free and independent.

The recent frauds in the New York Custom House are much larger than at first reported. They have extended through a series of years, and apparently there has been collusion between the importers and officials. Two persons, named Tegelstock and Bentina, who have been suspected, have fled to Canada. They were the agents in the transaction, the principals being the Guateman Brothers, of Leonard street. Silks and other goods to the amount, as at present ascertained, of $250,000, have been smuggled through the Appraiser's office. Guateman Brothers have justified to the extent of $250,000 to the Government. The District Attorney is pursuing the investigations.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1868.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to provide for the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, and instructing it to amend the Constitution so as to place beyond all possibility of doubt, the right of every citizen of the State, black or white, to hold office. The bill requires the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention within thirty days after its passage, and provides that this amendment shall become a part of the Constitution, upon its approval by Congress. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the re apportionment of the representatives in Congress, in accordance with section second, of the Fourteenth amendment. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any rent had been paid for Libby Prison, at Richmond, and to whom, and by what authority.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing the importation, free of duty, of fire arms, imported to be again exported after receiving American improvement.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to take up the House bill, fixing the duty on copper, &c. After discussion, the motion to take up the bill was lost—yeas, 23; nays, 25.

Mr. NYE presented the credentials of Mr. Gilbert, Senator elect from Florida. Laid on the table.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any instructions were given to the proceedings instituted to prevent the payment, to Laird & Co., builders of the Alabama; the proceeds of the steamer Wren, built by them for the Confederate Government, and now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and to secure the payment of the proceeds of said steamers to the owners of the vessels destroyed by the Alabama. Adopted.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Destructive Wind—Extensive Damage to Property.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, December 20.—The wind commenced blowing last evening about ten o'clock, with great violence, and has continued without any seeming abatement up to this hour, seven o'clock, P. M. Considerable damage has resulted therefrom. The more serious of which, is the destruction of a new brick building, in the course of erection, covering lots No. 71 and 73, Adams street, just west of State. The building was fifty feet front, and two hundred feet deep. The walls, which were of brick, had reached the top of the fourth story, and each story was a single room. It was to be occupied by Coan & Tenbroeck, as a carriage factory, and when completed, would have been one of the largest and finest in the country. The owners of the building are Ogden & Fleetwood. With the exception of the rear section, thirty or forty feet long, the building is completely demolished. What remains standing, is so cracked and otherwise damaged as to render it necessary to complete the work of destruction by the builders, unless the heavy wind that still prevails should anticipate them. A small frame building on the east, and a small brick structure on the west, were completely crushed to the ground by the falling walls, and in the latter, an old lady and a child were severely, though not dangerously injured. The loss on Ogden & Fleetwood's building, will probably reach ten thousand dollars, which will fall on the builders.

HAVANA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAVANA, December 19.—It is rumored and generally believed that the Havana lottery is to be suppressed by the Home Government.

Generals Espiner and Latorre, with three hundred and fifty soldiers, arrived to-day from Spain. General Espinar will relieve Valmazda, and General Latorre will command the Eastern Department.

A Spaniard who had been taken prisoner by the Insurrectionists made his escape from Bayamo. He reports that a Spanish Mayor and Captain, belonging to the garrison who had refused to capitulate, had been executed. Other officers had been put in irons and soldiers had been set to work clearing the streets of the town which was destitute of provisions.

WASHINGTON.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

Internal Revenue Appointments.

Testimony on Indian Affairs.

Congressional Appropriations.

RETURN OF GENERAL GRANT.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day, C. G. Magrue, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the second District of Ohio; Robert D. Andrews, for Commissioner of the Branch Mint at Dever City; Thomas N. Stilwell, for Minister Resident at Venezuela.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments made for Internal Revenue: Guagers—Hubert McCleman, Third District of Ohio. Storekeepers—Henry R. Atkinson, Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; Levi Hamilton, Seventh District of Ohio; Joseph C. Kelly, Second District of Iowa.

TESTIMONY ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Governor Evans, of Colorado, is here and says the large number of horses found by General Custer in the Indian camp at the recent battle is evidence that the guilty and not the innocent Indians were attacked, and that the hostile bands of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Commanche and Apache tribes have run off in that direction thousands of horses and mules taken from the frontier settlers of Colorado, and Kansas emigrant trains and the Government during the last four years they have been warring on the whites. Governor Evans is confident that General Sheridan will have a proposition for peace from those Indians themselves, and that after their punishment the peace will be valuable.

RETURNED.

General Grant and staff, Secretary Schofield and other military gentlemen, returned to Washington this morning, from Chicago.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following are the appropriations made during the second session of the Fortieth Congress, as recently compiled:

Deficiencies for Executive, Reconstruction laws and the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30, 1868	$12,839,196 21
Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1869	276,512 00
Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1869	21,069,000 00
Consular and Diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869	1,212,434 00
Army expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869	33,082,093 00
Naval expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869	17,356,350 00
Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869	17,900,317 09
Sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869	8,174,979 66
Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1869	30,350,000 00
Deficiencies for the year ending June 30, 1868	4,163,026 64
Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1869	3,847,028 45
Miscellaneous	10,274,448 00
Total	$164,561,880 24

ST. LOUIS

Railroad Bridge Across the Mississippi—Affairs in the Indian Territory—Letter From General Sheridan—Late Indian Raids—Condition of the Country.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—A contract for building a bridge across the Mississippi river, at Keokuk, has been closed with the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, for one million dollars. The bridge is to be of iron, like the one at Dubuque, and is to be commenced in the spring, and finished within the year.

A letter from General Sheridan, dated Depot on North Canadian River, December 3d, was received at General Sherman's headquarters to-day. It gives information derived from Black Kettle's sister by Gen. Sheridan in substance as follows: The Indians were encamped, first Black Kettle and other chiefs of the Cheyennes and a small party of Sioux, in all thirty-seven lodgers; eight miles down the Washita were all the Arrapahoes and seventy additional lodges of Cheyennes, also Kiowas and three Apaches and Comanches. While thus encamped war parties were sent out composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arrapahoes, who went north in the direction of Fort Larned, and were still out. Another party composed of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes returned, the trail of which led General Custer into Black Kettle's village. This party brought three scalps, one of which was that of an expressman killed and horribly mutilated between Forts Dodge and Larned, before Gen. Sheridan left the former Fort. The mail he was carrying was found in Black Kettle's camp. The other party was mixed, and went in the direction of Fort Lyon, and is still out. About the time the first of these parties started, Black Kettle and one sub-Chief from each band, went to Fort Cobb and brought back provisions given them at that Fort, and while they were gone, or about the time of their return, the last war party referred to was sent out. The women are of opinion that they will all sue for peace at Fort Cobb, as the result of the battle with Custer. They would have gone to Sheridan's camp, had not the opening at Fort Cobb been held out to them. General Sheridan then says: I shall start for Fort Scott as soon as the trains from Fort Dodge arrive. Had it not been for the misfortune of a Kansas regiment getting lost, and the heavy snow which rendered their horses unfit for duty, we would have closed up this job before this time; as it is, I think the fight is pretty well knocked out of the thirteen Cheyennes. Two Sioux and one Arrapahoe chiefs were killed. The Government makes a great mistake in giving these Indians any considerable amount of food, under supposition of necessity. The whole country is literally covered with game, and there are more buffalo than will last the Indians for twenty years, and the turkey are so numerous that flocks of from one to two thousand have been seen, and the country is also full of grouse, quails and rabbits. Herds of antelope and deer are everywhere, and even ran through General Custer's train while on his march.

The reservation laid off for the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes is full of game and the most luxurious grouse. Black Kettle's sister reports three white women in the lodges below Black Kettle's camp.

ARKANSAS.

The Town of Lewisburg Sacked by Negro Militia—Citizens Shot Down in the Streets—The People Ask for the Interference of the United States Troops.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 18.—A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* says: Reliable information states that on the morning of the 16th, four companies of militia, commanded by Colonel Gray Williams, from Roane and Matthews counties, the latter colored, entered Lewisburg, shooting in every direction. They marched to the store of Bream & Casey, and set fire to it, after pouring coal oil on the floor. Howard & Wells' store was also burned.

Mr. Casey was shot down and his body thrown into the flames, after rifling his pockets. The town is still occupied by the militia, who go shooting and shouting through the streets, and no one is permitted to leave without a pass.

All is quiet at Augusta. It is said that prominent citizens prevented an attack on the militia, fearing a misapprehension abroad. The people desire interference by United States troops in their behalf.

A meeting was held at Batesville to-day, in which all parties participated, declaring for peace under any circumstances, promising to support the civil authorities, and calling on other counties to hold similar meetings.

[For the Post.]

The National Debt—Its Continued Increase—The Recommendation of the President for its Adjustment Considered.

From the 1st of May last to the 1st of September the national debt constantly increased, as the following statement will show:

May 1, 1868	$2,500,528,827 56
June 1, "	2,510,245,886 74
Aug. 1, "	2,523,534,480 67
Sept. 1, "	2,535,614,313 03

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for October showed a slight diminution, and that for November a considerable decrease. I had no confidence in these last two statements and so freely at the time, expressed my disapprobation of the course pursued by Mr. McCulloch—a gentleman I highly respect as a banker. I thought the reports for October and November were designed to operate on the elections of these months.

The report for December 1st justifies this want of confidence, be the cause of the temporary reported decrease what it may. For this last report shows the debt on the 1st day of December to have been $2,539,031,844.14, an increase since the 1st of September of $3,419,281.11.

The debt on the first day of December 1867, was $2,501,205,751.75 and had increased on the 1st day of December 1868, $37,826,093.39, over three millions per month. During the recent canvass the people were told that Congress had reduced the expenses of Government to the lowest point. Still the debt continues to increase. What must be done?

The President in reply to this question, which every citizen must now ask of himself, in his recent message said, that "it may be assumed that the holders of our securities have received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt."

Congress received this recommendation with a spasmodic violence characteristic of that body. As its own legislation made the debt threefold greater than it should have been and seeing that under its more recent acts the revenues have been so lessened, that the debt has increased over thirty-seven millions in the present year, one would naturally suppose that it would consider every proposition for its decrease with a degree of calmness commensurate, at least, with its own wretched and corrupt legislation. Its course challenges an examination of the fact upon which the President bases his recommendation.

How much have the bondholders paid out—how much have they received—and, how much would they further receive under the President's plan?

In answer, I will refer to an individual case, one fairly presenting the generality. A relative residing in Germany recently paid me a visit, and in our conversation he said he owned $20,000 of our 5-20 bonds, which he purchased at forty cents to the dollar gold value, and that interest on money there was but 2½ per cent. I suppose he had these bonds on the 1st of January 1864. He then will have received on the 1st of January 1869, five years interest. His account at this time stands as follows:

Bonds debtor to cash paid	$8,000
The same cr	
By interest on $20,000 6 per cent. coin 5 years	6.000

At this time he has been paid back *three fourths* of what he paid for the bonds. Under the President's plan for the payment of the debt he would receive $20,000 in 16 2 3 years. The account would, then, be as follows:

Bonds Dr. To cash	$ 8,000
Cr, By Interest 5 years	$6.000
By amount paid 16 2 3 years	20,000 26,000

The entire number of years is 21 2-3. The whole amount received is $26,000. This on the investment of his $8,000 *precisely 15 per cent. per annum.* would be

In Europe interest is 2½ per cent. so that the European bondholder would receive under the President's plan 12½ per cent. more than if he had made his investment at home, and as interest in this country is 6 per cent., the American bondholder would realize under it 9 per cent., more than the ordinary rate of interest. Considering, too, that their bonds have been exempt from all taxation, and that personally each bondholder is the very embodiment of all that is patriotic, one would think that they and their Radical friends and legislators in Congress, should have been so far content with the President's proposal, as to have received it in silence at least.

As our Government is now paying a coin interest on its bonds, I desire in a future article to state what the bondholders would receive under a plan that would reduce the *principal* of the bonds to gold value.

L. B.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot.]

[Communication.]

Who Shall be Our Next Governor?

MERCER COUNTY, Dec. 8, 1868.

EDITORS PATRIOT:—In proposing to communicate with the Democracy of Pennsylvania, we, in this region, naturally seek the columns of your invaluable paper.

It is full time that the important question, "Who shall be our candidate for Governor?" should be agitated and frankly discussed. The west, with one voice, will urge her right to the nomination, and beyond question present the name of her distinguished favorite, Gen. George W. Cass. A man of commanding talents and large experience, and connected with the great material interests of the State, we know of no one in the Democratic ranks who would, if nominated, be so likely to succeed. The opinion is becoming every day more and more general, that he will have no available competitor in the field for the nomination. It has been pretty certainly ascertained that Hon. Asa Packer will not be a candidate, and there are strong reasons why others, heretofore spoken of, should not. We want to put upon the course a new man, a strong man and a capable man, and Gen. Cass is that man. No other Democrat in the State could be brought forward with as reasonable a probability of success. He can wield interests and influences that no other gentleman now named in connection with the nomination can, and his administrative talents are of the highest order. Then, his superior availability must be regarded, for the time has come when Democratic candidates for office must be considered as well in regard to availability as ability. If the Democratic party want to win a gubernatorial victory hereafter they must select for their standard bearer one whose position in life and business gives him a commanding influence throughout the State. If we want to succeed we must present to the people of Pennsylvania as our candidate for Governor, a man not only of greater ability, but of larger means of influence than Governor Geary, who will most probably be re-nominated by the Republican party. To be once more successful the Democracy must become sensible and avail themselves of the best possible means to secure victory.

Having no personal objection to any of the other distinguished Democrats whose names have been coupled with the gubernatorial nomination, we have no hesitation in saying there are obvious reasons why their pretensions should be posptponed and General George W. Cass, of Allegheny, be unanimously nominated by the next Democratic State Convention. Unanimity in this matter will give the party strength, and whatever else may be required to defeat the Republican party may be safely entrusted to the genius, tact and forethought of General Cass.

MERCRE.

—A letter from Peru says: "I saw a young lady in Lima trying the 'Grecian bend,' the other day. She did not carry it to any very great extreme; but the *aguadors* (watermen) and people generally so laughed, hissed and ridiculed her, that before she left the plaza she called the coach and rode home. I do not think it will ever be adopted here. The fashions, when a little odd or startling, find very few votaries. Peruvian ladies, in that respect, are deserving great credit for presistently clinging to the old, years-ago customs of their Castillian ancestors, and priding themselves on the fact of doing so."

—The attempt of Mrs. Isabella B. Farrar, of Laconia, N. H., to poison her husband, George T. Farrar was frustrated by the nurse of the sick man, who cautioned him not to drink a certain dish of milk, as she had seen his wife put something into it. The house was then searched, and letters found implicating in the crime Miss Anna Moulton, of Lowell, Mass. The latter was sent for and arrested, but is reported to have been released under heavy bonds. Mrs. Farrar stoutly resisted all attempts to arrest her, and four stout men were required to carry her to jail, where she lies in default of $5,000 bail. Farrar is a steady, industrious carpenter, forty five years old, and very conflicting stories are rife in regard to the domestic felicity of the family.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXAMINE

OUR

NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
FURS, &c.,

OUR VARIETY OF

STANDARD GOODS,

AT LOW PRICES.

BATES & BELL

de17

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE, IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The undersigned, Executor of Christ. Hughes, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1868, that well known farm, situated in the forks of the road leading to Blairsville, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, three miles south of Blairsville, and one and one-half miles from a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 138 acres, strict measure, with a large frame house, bank barn, apple orchard, and other improvements, adjoining the lands of Baker, Foster, Gilson, and others. The land is first quality, underlaid with limestone and coal.

TERMS—One-third in hand, one-third in one year, and the balance at the death of the widow, with interest, to be secured by bond.

P. McATEE, Executor,
Youngstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

no26:wtd:1d

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

More Court Rooms Needed—Fire Proof Rooms for the Safe Keeping of Court Records.

Judge Mellon yesterday delivered the following special charge to the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN: The judges and lawyers have a matter of some annoyance, which I may as well lay before you.

It is the need of more court rooms, and the danger of public records from fire.

Within the past few years, owing to the increase of population and other causes, the law business of the county has been nearly doubled. To meet this increase additional Judges have been provided from time to time, so that we have now five Judges, and yet but three court rooms; indeed, very often but two, as one of them is occupied part of the time by the Supreme Court, and by political conventions and other meetings. Now these five Judges of the County Courts are all of equal power, each Judge possessing independent authority to hold a separate Court by himself, and to try and determine all cases, civil and criminal, excepting homicide; and all of them, excepting myself, are in the prime of life and able and energetic, and anxious for constant employment in the discharge of official duty; and if proper facilities for holding separate Courts were afforded, no doubt every legal controversy or cause would be promptly and speedily heard and determined, a consummation delightful to suitors in the right; and which would entirely remove the ancient reproach of Courts' delay from the Courts of this county at least.

As it is, however, whilst the Judge presiding in any one Court happens to have a long case before him, the other Judge and the remainder of the panel of jurors, and all the suitors and witnesses in other cases on the trial list, must stand aside for want of a place to hold a separate Court, and this occasions increased expense to the public, and vexatious delays to suitors and witnesses.

We do sometimes make shift to hold Court in one or other of the offices or jury rooms up stairs, when the weather is not too cold to freeze the ink in the ink stands. If any of you have been looking into out-of-the-way corners and recesses about this building since you have been here, you may, for instance, have seen our brother, Judge Kirkpatrick, in a rocking chair in the corner of a dingy, dusty little apartment on the upper floor, with a number of persons sitting and standing around him; and if you inquired as to what they were doing there, you were surprised to learn that they were holding a Court.

So it was only a few weeks ago that Brother Stowe made the attempt to hold a court in some pigeon hole towards the garret, and after spending an entire day in hearing and determining an important case, greatly to the dissatisfaction of one of the parties, who was scouring the city in search of his witnesses, but discovered, when too late, that whilst he was searching for the witnesses, the witnesses were as diligently but as unsuccessfully searching through the Court House for the Court.

Now, if we had one other convenient court room, it would measurably supply our wants in this respect, as the occasion would very seldom occur for more than four separate Courts to be held at the same time; and you will observe that this building was designed and constructed with four good Court rooms on the main floor; and, indeed, all that is needed is to appropriate those rooms to the original purpose for which they were designed; and you will perceive, also, that this building is not only constructed with four good Court rooms on the main floor, but with the most secure *fire proof* rooms for the custody and security of the public records in the basement, and all the records, except the records of the Courts, have always been kept in these fire proof rooms, and the Court records were also kept in them until 1858, when, for no other reason that I could ever perceive, except for the convenience of the then Prothonotary, they were removed into one of the four Court rooms on the main floor, which has ever since been appropriated exclusively to the uses of a Prothonotary's office.

This Court room, in which all the records of our civil Courts are now kept, is not fire proof, nor in any way intended to be so, and the records, back as far as the organization of the county, are liable to be swept out of existence at any moment by an accident of the most common occurrence. But the people of the county are not fully aware of the importance of these records. None, indeed, except the legal profession, are fully aware of their importance. The title to a great amount of real estate throughout the county is dependant on them. They afford the evidence of title in all cases of partition in the common law Courts, and all lands held under Sheriffs' sales are dependent on them. But besides the titles to real estate, all securities for money, in the shape of judgments or decrees and liens and verdicts, are dependent on them. If those records were consumed, where could there be found anything to show the date, or the amount, or the time of payment or other conditions, or even the existence of any lien or judgment or decree?

The evidence also of all decisions of land titles and disputed lines heretofore settled by action of ejectment or bill in equity would entirely disappear. If some people who now feel perfectly secure under their partition and Sheriffs' titles, and in their liens and judgments entered up against real estate, only knew how much their security depended on the existence of our records, and were made aware of the present position and danger of those records, they would feel about as uneasy as a merchant who on a journey should remember that he had left his books and important papers outside of his fire proof safe.

It does seem to me that not only should those records be removed to the fire-proof rooms intended for their custody, but that in pursuance of the original plan those rooms should be provided with metallic outside doors and shutters. If this were done, much would be done for the safety of the records, and another convenient room supplied to the Courts.

I am aware that it may be said, there is not room for all the records and the convenient transaction of the business of the Prothonotary in the old Prothonotary's office in the basement; but on a little examination this objection will not be found to avail. The books and records for the past thirty or forty years, at least, can conveniently be kept there. Those of an earlier date, and seldom called for, could be kept in a separate room. If the two rooms of the old office are insufficient, a third might be constructed out of the vacant space under the rotunda opposite to them, where the old and comparatively obsolete books and papers might be kept.

I do not wish, however, to be understood as advising, or requesting any particular plan or line of action, nor as seeking of you to make any presentment on the subject; but I merely deem it my duty to call attention to this matter, which is very generally regarded, by those who understand it, as an existing evil and a source of danger, and for which a remedy will have to be devised sooner or later.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Two Men Cut, Stabbed and Severely Beaten in a House of Ill-Fame.

At about one o'clock Wednesday morning an affray occurred at No. 10 Church alley, kept by a woman named Mollie Oliver, in which two men called "Cockey" Ward and "Dave" Anday were seriously injured by being stabbed and beaten with knives, glasses and bottles. It appears that Ward and Anday went to the house and demanded admittance. "Dave" Jones and "Pidgey" Floyd were inside, and when the applicants for admission entered a fight ensued. Ward was stabbed in the breast and on the head, and is severely hurt. Anday was also stabbed in several places, and was beaten on the head with a glass sugar bowl to an extent so serious that his life is despaired of. The following named female occupants of the house were arrested and locked up: Mollie Oliver, Georgie Ward, Mary Leslie and Mollie Henry. Anday is still lying at the house, No. 10 Church alley, and Ward is in the lock-up. The other parties has not been arrested.

Yesterday morning, the Mayor had a hearing in the case of the parties arrested at No. 10 Church alley, as detailed in yesterday's paper, implicated in the cutting of Henry *alias* "Cockey" Ward and "Dave" Anday. Lizzie Leslie, at the hearing, was discharged. The others, Georgia Ward, Mollie Oliver, Henry Ward and Mollie McHenry, were committed to jail by Deputy Mayor Strain for thirty days each, on charges of disorderly conduct.

Subsequently, officer Chas. Weaver made information charging Mollie Oliver, Georgie Ward, Mollie McHenry, Catharine Fisher and Mollie Acker, with keeping a disorderly house. Warrants were issued for those not yet arrested, and commitments were lodged against the others, for hearings on the charge.

The place mentioned has the reputation of being one of the worst in the city, and is known as the resort of some of the most desperate characters in the community. We trust it may be broken up.

Arrest of the Alleged Cookstown Robbers—Recovery of the Stolen Property.

We have already stated that some days since an extensive robbery was committed in the quiet Fayette City, by which the clothing and dry goods store of John Miller & Son lost merchandise to the amount of some $500, and that detective R. McCurry and Lieut. Timmony, of Mayor Blackmore's police, had been sent thither for the purpose of working up the case. The information of the robbery was received on Saturday morning last, having been committed the preceding night, and the officers left for Cookstown the same afternoon. They arrived there on Sunday, and immediately commenced work. They returned home yesterday morning, having succeeded not only in recovering all of the goods stolen, but also in arresting four parties alleged to have been implicated in the robbery. The "job" was shrewdly worked, and officers McCurry and Timmony deserve great credit for the energy and tact which they displayed in the management of the affair.

Arriving there the officers represented themselves as poultry buyers, and in a short time the country folks poured in upon them with defunct turkeys, roosters and others of the feathery tribe. Among them was a person named Philip Thomas, a loquacious individual, and the detectives were not long in coming to the conclusion that he knew the information they were desirous of possessing. He was called into a private room, and apprehending the hour of his death had come, revealed a full knowledge of the burglary, and told detective McCurry that the goods could be found in a neighboring saw mill.

The officers proceeded to the old saw mill in company with Thomas, but found that the goods had been removed. Thomas then stated that the property, he suppesed, had been removed to an old coal pit, nearly opposite Terrence & Campbell's glass house, located on the bank of the Monongahela. To this point they proceeded, and the goods were found covered with slack so as to be entirely concealed.

The goods were left undisturbed, and the officers then proceeded to effect the capture of the parties supposed to be implicated in the robbery. Their names were ascertained to be John Eckhard, Louis Shaw and Church Hickenbaugh. The officers learned that the men were employed as miners at Kennedy's coal works, and that they occupied a shanty located on the river bank, near the works. They further ascertained that the men had been employed only a few weeks since, that they lived alone, and did their own cooking. Reaching the shanty about dark, the officers found the men eating supper, and they at once told them the object of their visit, directing them at the same time to prepare to accompany them to Cookstown. The accused made no resistance, and were taken before Justice Whiting the same evening. They were held for a further hearing on Tuesday morning, and the character of the evidence adduced was such as to warrant the magistrate in committing them for trial. Thomas was placed on the witness stand, but denied having made any confession to the officers. An information was then made against him by officer McCurry, and as some articles belonging to him were found stowed away with the stolen goods, he was held for trial as an accessory. The goods stolen were valued at about five hundred dollars, all of which were recovered.

An Acceptable Christmas Present.

Every person who presents a friend with a Christmas gift, studies, of course, to please. This is the primary object in making the purchase of presents. No one will dispute the propriety of donating to a lady friend a sewing machine. Such a gift is prized the most, as containing the ornamental with the useful, and as embodying in the most significant manner the esteem which the donor has for the friend to whom it is presented. It serves as a constant remembrance of the giver, enlivens the household, and enacts that character of a comforting angel in relieving the tiresome monotony of sewing by hand. Self-evident as this proposition is, a dilemma presents itself in the choice. To those who are sceptical regarding the merits of sewing machines, that undergo continued puffing in the press, we would say call at the corner of St. Clair and Penn and examine the Singer's new noiseless sewing machine. We do not recommend it as being the best in the market; but if its own merits do not sustain its well earned reputation, we will confess ourselves lacking in judgment. Messrs. Straw & Morton are the agents, and take a pleasure in exhibiting their superb instruminta to visitors.

Allegheny County Democratic Committee.

By reference to our fourth page it will be noticed that a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence has been called at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. It is desired that there will be a full meeting.

Uterine Diseases.

By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to females, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements, immoderations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all-important that the physician should be able to discriminate closely between these affections, as some of them are directly opposite in their nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the urine in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician of experience in this way knows, and can at once perceive the difference between these excesses and deficiencies.

And in treating these complaints especially, he must ever keep in mind these pathological differences, and prescribe such remedies as will check up the excessive or restore the diminished secretions; remove the morbid conditions, and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effects of this kind of treatment will be observed in a very short time, and as a general thing the patient recovers entirely in a few weeks.

We have had hundreds of cases where the good effects of our remedies were observable in a very few weeks. The dull, languid expression of the eyes began to disappear, the dark-colored circle beneath them gradually lessened, the skin became more natural, the complexion improved, the appetite returned, the strength increased, the palpitation ceased, the nervousness wore off, the shortness of breath became less troublesome, the puffed face was no longer observed, and the disposition became less irritable and more cheerful, and the general health entirely restored.

Many of these changes are among the first signs of improvement after commencing the treatment.

Our daily practical observations enables us to determine the precise conditions of the system in every case, and to prescribe the appropriate remedy in every disease.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

The Best Hotels

Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869 for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made in such meridians and latitudes as are most valuable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDER.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and MAY BE HAD FOR THE ASKING. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, PA., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

HOSTETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street

It is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to "puff" or notice the "thousand and one" articles known as Patent Medicines. We, however, vary from our rule in the present case, that we may call attention to the article known as "S. T.—1865—X., Plantation Bitters." We desire it understood that we do so without any solicitation or promise of benefit from the proprietor or other interested parties. We simply do it as an act of duty towards those who are laboring under physical disability, weakness, and the various complaints arising from impurities of the blood. Having used the Bitters at the instigation of a friend, (and, we confess, with some misgivings at the outset) we found them a most valuable medical compound, and to our great satisfaction accomplished the object for which they were used.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We will receive subscriptions for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, which is the lowest club rate

J. KNOX,
de7&8d:wtjal 137 Liberty street.

Cause and Effect.

Colds are the effect of obstructed perspiration. The symptoms are so generally understood, that nothing need be said on that point. But colds are easily taken, and unless great care is exercised a second cold will often be contracted, or in other words, one cold will run into another, and a confirmed cough ensue bringing on straining and racking of the lungs and the production of tubercles. Although many thousands of persons are drifting through these symptoms towards pulmonary diseases of a dangerous character, yet the majority think that they are troubled with nothing but an ordinary cold, which will remedy itself and pass away. Fatal delusion—the rock on which many a life has been lost. See to it at once that your cold is attended to. Use MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the most potent remedy ever discovered for Colds and Coughs, and a certain protection against the danger of them if it is used regularly two or three times a day as a tonic.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

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Oil Tank Cement.
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W. B. LUPTON & Co.,
ezd No. 262 Penn street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, December 24, 1868

BUSINESS—The general market remains quiet and inactive with a steady trade demand for the leading articles. In regard to prices, we have but few changes to note, and they will be found under the appropriate heads. The weather has suddenly changed; yesterday was one of the coldest days of the season. A few more such days will put a stop to navigation, if it has not already done so. The Allegheny was running full of heavy ice. The coal men will have to postpone their trip for the present, or at least until we have a change. Flour—The market was dull with a limited demand for the various descriptions. The receipts since our last were 1,270 bbls, with an ample stock on the market; prices, however, were weak and tending downward. The mills in both cities are doing a good business with dealers that purchase to sell again. Buckwheat Flour—The season is fast drawing to a close. The market has exhibited increased firmness, with a slight upward tendency in prices. The receipts are on the increase.

GRAIN—The receipts continue light. We notice a fair jobbing demand for certain descriptions, while others are not fancied. The receipts since our last were—Oats, 100 sks; rye, 621 sks; barley, 30 sks; wheat, 1,210 sks; corn, 771 sks. The current rates, with sales, were as follows: Wheat—The market continues quiet, but prices were unchanged. We can report sales of 600 bushels prime red winter at $1 85 ₱ bush; other descriptions not inquired for. Oats scarce. Prices have further advanced. We can report sales on the track at 64@65c, and from store at the usual advance. Corn scarce and very firm. New sells readily on the track at 85c ₱ bush, and 90c from store. Rye—Pennsylvania and Ohio is still in demand, notwithstanding the decline in the west; we can report sales of 1,250 bushels prime Ohio at $1 50 per bushel. Barley, not much doing; spring $1 90@2 00 per bush.

APPLE BUTTER—In fair demand; we can report regular sales in kegs at 70@80c.

BEANS—We note further sales at $3 50@3 75 per bushel.

FLOUR—Is in good supply, but dull, buyers evidently having no faith in the present prices. The result is, they purchase accordingly. The stock on the market is sufficient for all purposes. The receipts were 1,270 bbls. The store rates for Western flour were—Spring wheat, $7 50@8 00; winter wheat $9 00@9 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts were 61 packages. The market was very firm, with a good demand. Sales of very choice roll were made at 40@43c; other sales were made at a variety of prices.

CRANBERRIES—Market steady, but unchanged; sales of Eastern cultivated, at $23@25 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Market steady; we note sales at prices ranging from 15@20c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—In fair demand, with regular sales at $1@1 10 ₱ bush.

EGGS—Market quiet, but prices unchanged, with sales ranging from 30 to 35c ₱ dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—Market firm with a good demand, at 10@12c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Market steady, with further sales from store, at 85@90c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Baled, in good demand, at $25@28 00 ₱ ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, December 24, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market was a dull one in all its various details. Buyers seem to have made up their minds to hold off until after the holidays. The Eastern markets are reported quiet.

Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white 29c; standard white, 30½c; crude, 22c.

New York—Prime light straw to white, 31c; standard white, 31½c; crude, 1?c.

Oil City—Market dull.

CRUDE—In our market we did not learn of a single operation for present or future delivery. The market was exceedingly dull at 12@12½c ₱ gal according to gravity.

REFINED—We are confined to a single operation of 500 bbls, bought in Philadelphia, at 30c for immediate delivery, which is one-half cent under the market. For future delivery the market closed dull.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

CATTLE—The supply on the market was small. This, however, was to be expected. The number offered did not exceed 800 head, a large portion being of an inferior description, and while prime fat heifers and steers sold readily at full prices, rough steers and oxen, and old cows and stags, of which there was an abundant supply, ruled very dull, and we presume a considerable number of this kind would be left over unsold. It is but proper to remark that, even for good cattle, the demand was not as brisk as usual to-day, which may be attributed to the fact that the markets are well supplied with poultry, which can be bought (dressed) for less than is charged for roast beef.

Prices, as will be seen by reference to report of sales, ranged from 7 to 7½c for good to prime, and extra may be quoted at 8 to 8½c. Medium butchers stock may be quoted at 6 to 6½c, and stockers at 4 to 5½c, according to quality and condition. Some of the drovers report this as being the hardest Christmas market they had experienced for some years.

P Sheltemantle, 15 head Butler Co. cows and steers, at 3 to 5; Beeler sold 2 fresh cows to Geo. Emerick, at 95 00 per head; John Meanor 12 head Beaver Co. heifers, cows and steers, expected to average 5c; E. Katz sold for Rosenbaugh & Miller 18 head Tuscarawas Co. (Ohio) scalawags, at 2¾ to 3c; L. Rothchilds & Co. 40 head Penns. and Ohio steers at 6 50 to 7 50; M. Verner 52 head Washington Co. steers, as 4 to 6; Peter Hartman 34 head Greene and Washington Co. steers at 4 to 7; Trauerman & Lobman 56 head mixed Washington Co. stock at 4 50 to 7 50; Myers & Neely 17 head Ohio stock at 5 to 8½; 19 for Warner Alerdorf & Co. at 4 50 to 6; 17 head good Chicago stock at 5 50 to 7 50; 65 head stockers at 4 to 5 50; Jas McAllister sold for Cullen 36 head good to extra Indiana steers at 6 to 8 50; Zeiglar & Keefer 35 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at 4 50 to 7½; Kraus & Hass 65 head of mixed stock at 5 to 7 60; Smith & Blue had 17 head—up to 9:30 had not sold, and expected to drive over to Central Yards; J. Mills to Hazlewood & Blackstock 15 head of scalawags at 3 50, weighing 12,505; Hedges & Taylor sold 60 head of mixed Western stock at 5 to 6 75; Nicholas Carr sold 25 head Washington stock, on commission, at 4 50 to 6 75; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 68 head mixed stock, on commission, at 4 to 7; S. Marks & Bro. 66 head Western stock at 5 50 to 7 75; Hazlewood & Blackstock 70 head at 3 50 to 6; Greenwald & Kahn 50 head, at 6 to 7 50.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep was considerably larger than last week, reaching about 2,500 head, and with no Eastern buyers and a very light demand from butchers; the market ruled exceedingly dull, and, compared with last week prices were lower. Some of the dealers, encouraged by a better market last week, brought in a larger number, and the butchers having it all to themselves, there being no eastern buyers in attendance, sought to force a decline, and they were partially successful. On the other hand some of the holders were pretty stiff, and asserted that if the butchers did not give a fair price they would drive over to the Central Yards and sell to Eastern buyers. The sales reported were as follows:

P. Sheltemantal retailed 300 head at 75c to 1 25—sent 200 head to Central Yards; W. Young 155 head; J. Emmell 200 head at 1 25 to 2 50; Fringle to Stakely & Co. 246 head at 2 per head; Garwin & Co. 300 head at ——; D. B. Taylor 280 head at 1 25 to 2 25; Jas. Shaw 58 head held at 1 87½; Adam Eckert 179 head shipped Central Yards; Quigley 200 head at 50c to 4 50 per head; J. J. Hoffner 125 head at 1 25 to 3 00; McCullough 60 head offered at 2 25—held at 2 50; C. H. Moulton 127 head at 1 15 per head; Taylor to Rinn 100 head at 2 25 per head.

HOGS.

The Hog market was very stiff, and with considerable inquiry and a very light supply; prices compared with last week, have advanced from a half to three-quarters of a cent per pound. We now quote in a retail way at 8½ to 10c, as to quality and condition. The sales reported were:

Quick wholesaled 21 head to Emerick & Co at 9; Conaghan to same buyers, 24 at 8 50; Myers & Needy sold 18 at 9 25; Kahn, Boyer & Greenwald retailed 200 at 8 50 to 10; Emerick & Co. retailed something like 300 at 8 50 to 10.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, December 24, 1868.

CATTLE—The market since our last was active, with a fair demand, more particularly for good fat cattle. Medium was also in moderate request, whilst common and inferior were not wanted. It being holiday time, something in better condition was required to meet the wants of dealers. The week's sales will reach 1,130 head, at a variety of prices, ranging from $4 00 @$5 50 ₱ cwt. The latter figure could only be obtained for the very best.

The operations for the past four weeks were:

December 3	1,202	$2 75@7 50
December 10	1,311	3 12@7 87
December 17	1,207	3 75@7 25
December 24	1,130	4 00@8 50

The above shows a falling off in sales and an advance in prices.

SHEEP—The market was a poor one, both as regards quality and quantity. Early in the week buyers were shy and were not disposed to operate. Later, however, there was an improved demand, with a firmer market and an upward tendency in prices, particularly for prime fat mutton. The week's sales were light, not exceeding 6,850 head. The rates were $3 25 @4 40 per cwt. Extra quality sold at $4 50@5 00 per cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 3	9,350	2 50@4 00
December 10	10,440	3 00@4 00
December 17	8,077	3 50@4 15
December 24	6,850	3 25@5 00

HOGS—The market was a very firm one, prices have further advanced, there being a good deal of competition among the packers here and Eastern purchasers. This of course worked to the advantage of holders, who were not slow to make the proper use of the same. The extreme rates were $7 50, 9 00@9 50 ₱ cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks, were:

December 3	18,090	7 25@8 50
December 10	18,498	7 00@8 90
December 17	19,331	7 25@9 00
December 24	12,420	7 50@9 50

MARRIED.

SHIVELY—OPPERMAN—Tuesday, Dec. 22d, 1868, by Rev. G. G. Westfall, Mr. FREDERIC SHIVELY and Miss ELIZABETH OPPERMAN, all of East Birmingham.

DIED.

IRWIN—On Tuesday afternoon, December 22d, 1868, WILLIE, son of John M. and Catharine J. Irwin, in the seventh year of his age.

MARTIN—On Tuesday morning, December 22d, at 10 o'clock, P. G. JAS. J. MARTIN, of George S. Morris Lodge, No. 431 I. O. of O. F., P. D. D. G. M. of Allegheny county.

BRADFORD—On Tuesday at 11 o'clock P. M., PATRICK BRADFORD, in the 53 year of his age, at his residence, No. 67 Webster avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12th, 1868.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

J. MAGOFFIN,
de15:3td:4tw Cashier.

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's Systems of Book-Keeping, PRESIDENT.

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Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us. The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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Robert S. Hays,	Alexander Speer,
Thomas Bell,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman,	John H. Ralston.
John Wilson.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
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VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists and Storekeepers.

DECEMBER, 1868.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
CARPETS AT RETAIL
Less Than Wholesale Prices.

We offer FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY our goods at a large reduction from regular rates. Our stock is full and complete in all departments, and we shall sell the best qualities and styles of Carpets at prices at which we cannot replace them, giving our customers an opportunity of obtaining bargains that may never be offered again. This special sale will continue only until the time of taking our annual inventory of stock at the end of this month.

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Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Ave.
de14

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Successguaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, No. 9 Third Avenue corner of Thirteenth street New York. fe20:eod

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:ly

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NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
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All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. aug5

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Examine this Machine before purchasing elsewhere.
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☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A SUCCESSFUL physician, being challenged by some medical martinets to describe a certain complaint, quietly replied: "Gentlemen, it is a disorder which you can't cure and I can." Dr. Holloway might say the same to the faculty as regards Dyspepsia. His celebrated Pills cure it infallibly, and when all other remedies have proved utterly useless. There is no disease of the Stomach or the Liver, acute or chronic, slight or violent, which the Pills will not ameliorate and relieve. Sold by all Druggists.